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ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Ostriching in the Far East
Paths to World Peaceways
Geneva Still Holds Hopes

¶ **Sino-Japanese Thrusts.** Chinese troops attack the Japanese army southwest of Peiping in a four-directional thrust intended to sever the Nipponese from their conquered territory to the north. Japanese planes, naval guns, landing forces unite in a strong offensive in an effort to break down stubborn Chinese resistance in the Shanghai area. Leading the landing forces is a group of seventy Japanese warriors, wearing the white sash indicating that they are prepared to die for their Emperor. Japan's Emperor calls for emergency war measures which would organize Japan's economic life on a wartime basis. Fully a quarter of a million men are engaged in the 150-mile battle front in North China alone. Yet there is no declaration of war.

¶ **The head of an ostrich** symbolizes as much reasoning ability as diplomats who suppose that the guilt of spilled blood may be erased from unacknowledged swords. Diplomatically, war may not exist. But morally, aggressive warfare unmistakably fingerprints the criminal.

¶ **Washington Reveals Policy.** Secretary of State Hull takes steps to clarify America's position in the Orient. He applies his fourteen points for world peace directly to the Sino-Japanese conflict, asserts special American interests which transcend personal and commercial considerations will be upheld; links the nine-power pact which guarantees China's territorial integrity, and the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war, with his own fourteen-point policy, and invokes these documents against the warring nations. This means that America takes its stand for international co-operation on peaceful methods of attaining adjustment of international relations. All nations may not agree with Secretary of State Hull's proposed steps, but most honest statesmen must agree that the way to peace must be a peaceful way.

¶ **Italian Raids Protested.** The League of Nations receives an appeal from Spanish Loyalists against "criminal and repeated aggressions suffered by Spanish merchant ships at the hands of Italian naval forces," as well as against "criminal action of the Italian aggressors." Five cases of declared Italian aggression against Spanish merchantmen are cited, and the world is warned that the Mediterranean, while such violations of international relations are permitted, remains a zone of acute danger to the world, where "at any moment an incident may occur which might produce a general conflagration." While the gravity of the situation seems to justify a special session of the League Council, it is not expected that such a session will be called, since the League takes up its agenda again on Sept. 10. While the popular view is that the League has demonstrated its ineffectiveness in Africa and the Far East, the fact remains that the practice of appealing to it for justice continues. Is not this evidence of a common need indicative of the League's potential value?

¶ **Palestine Partition Not Imminent.** The League of Nations Permanent Mandate Commission on Britain's Palestine proposals makes a report, emphasizing the need of self-government apprenticeship for Jews and Arabs as a preliminary to the partitioning of Palestine, while favoring further examination of the partition scheme. It submits that the paramount present need is to erase bitterness between the Arab and Jewish populations—a step which seemed obvious from the beginning of controversy, but which is rendered tremendously difficult owing to religious intolerances. A policy of caution regarding the treatment of Palestine seems gaining favor. Those who handle mandates, like those who handle cactus plants, need to develop a gentle touch.

¶ **Relief Workers Want More Work.** Under the auspices of the Workers' Alliance, unemployed relief workers press President Roosevelt to create more than half a million additional places along the government relief trough. They suggest that he increase the rolls and ask Congress for more money when the billion-and-a-half relief appropriation runs dry. Some 2500 job marchers in Washington stage a parade to the Capitol as a protest over congressional adjournment without passing legislation to assure WPA workers continuous employment. The demands of humanity prompt compassionate hearts to favor relief for those who deserve it. The demands of patriotism prompt the discouragement of moves which might militate to create in a democracy a dependent class; to create a stratum of pauperized characters.

¶ **Special Session for Congress.** Predictions are rife in Washington that President Roosevelt proposes to recall Congress in November. Wages and hours, crop control, Little TVAs and other New Deal factors, neglected for a party squabble, will come up for consideration. A "permanent New Deal" is the aim. Yet the only permanent deal possible has already been dealt. Its platform was enunciated in the Sermon on the Mount.

In the Boston Section:

Favoritism in Worcester parking uncovered by WPA

Harvard to build new building for Littauer School

Girl Scouts from many nations meet on Cape Cod

Fin. Com. to hear Codman head next Wednesday

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Mandates Report Asks Full Study Of Palestine Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—The weighty report of the League of Nations Permanent Mandates Commission on the British Government's Palestine proposals made public here today tends upon the whole to slow up introduction of the contemplated changes.

The advice it gives differs from that of the report of Earl Peel, head of Britain's Palestine Commission, as accepted by Downing Street chiefly in the increased emphasis it places upon the need for preliminary apprenticeship in self-government for both Jews and Arabs if Palestine is to be partitioned and two independent nationalities are to be eventually set up.

This does not preclude ultimate establishment of such nationalities. Indeed in view of the decision already reached by the British Government that the mandate has become unworkable it has been regarded as beyond the Geneva commission's power to declare it workable.

Further Study of Partition

While not hesitating therefore to season its appreciation of the integrity and impartiality of the British Palestine administration with a criticism of a "certain fluctuation of policy" which in its opinion encouraged the Arabs to believe that violence might succeed, it nevertheless favors further examination of the scheme of partition.

It also suggests alternative forms of apprenticeship, one by means of a system of federated Jewish and Arab cantons, and the other by setting up two separate mandates, in each of which self-governing institutions might gradually be developed.

Workability Undetermined

The second of these forms it is pointed out here, might be preferable in that it would allow independence to be granted at separate times to the two communities as each became ripe for such development, but the scheme is regarded as so tentative as to require much further elaboration before its workability can be determined. Meanwhile the main object must be to mitigate the bitterness of Arab-Jewish relations which lies at the root of all the difficulties that have arisen.

The lukewarm reception which has greeted original scheme of partition meanwhile fosters support for the Geneva policy of caution. In this connection a remarkable press campaign has been started in Warsaw showing that the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine is liable to be used as an argument for still further curtailing the rights of this community to citizenship elsewhere.

Partition plan for Palestine fostered Arab-Jewish peace: Page 5.

Palestine Divided by Three: In the magazine section tomorrow.

Manitoba Farms Develop Rust Resistant Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Value of the experimental farm system for checking new varieties of grains and farming practices has been clearly proven during recent years, according to Dr. H. L. Newman, Ottawa, Dominion cerealist in the Department of Agriculture.

"On Manitoba farms we can check the effects of rust and the way rust-resistant wheats are reacting, and in Saskatchewan we can test the results of drought and how the new drought-resistant wheats are reacting. We will soon know which types of grain thrive best under certain conditions," he said.

"The rust-resistant wheats are standing up well, and I think we will have nothing but these varieties in this province in about three years," he declared.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Special Session Of Congress Is Declared Sure

President Is Expected to Announce Date Within a Few Days

May Be November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—A special session of Congress, probably in November now seems certain. President Roosevelt today conferred with Speaker William B. Bankhead and Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, and a spokesman for the White House called attention to statements of Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Representative John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, forecasting a special session.

Mr. Miller, after conferring with the President, said that he considered a special session inevitable, and he expected the President to issue a statement on the subject "within the next few days." Senator Bankhead said in Birmingham, Ala., that "a special session will doubtless be called about the first of November to consider the wages and hours bill, crop control, the 'little TVAs' and other pending legislation."

This forecast, confirmed at the White House today, means that the President intends to get on with his "permanent new deal" with a minimum of delay. To the subjects mentioned by Senator Bankhead may be added executive reorganization of the Government. Likewise, revision and simplification of the federal tax laws is a legislation objective long sought, and re-defined by Mr. Rayburn in a radiocast last night.

With a brief interlude, therefore—which may be filled by a Pacific coast trip of the President, and certainly will be marked by several important speeches from the Chief Executive—the legislative task is likely to be resumed. Here is a revised and more complete version of the proposed agenda:

Proposed Legislation

Wages and hours bill, which Congress is obligated to consider.

A farm surplus control bill, also pledged by Congress.

The little TVAs—extension of regional planning units in five different parts of the nation, with "yardstick" control of private utility rates in their areas, and sweeping implications along the lines of resettlement, reviving and restoration of smitten areas, conservation of resources—in short, the whole physical New Deal program for the face of the nation.

Executive reorganization—possible new cabinet offices, extension of the civil service, and some unification of present independent offices and bureaus. A general remaking of the administrative set-up in Washington.

Tax revision, on which congressional and treasury committees are already at work, and which is more vital to New Deal stability and budget balancing than almost any other factor.

A sugar quota act, in case the President vetoes the bill now before him, to which he and his cabinet have strenuously objected.

Reason for Special Session

This massive legislative schedule, laid atop the routine work of any Congress, and added to the unexpected but perhaps important measures which will inevitably pop up, offers a job far too big for Congress in an election year. That is why a special session is now proposed.

Every member of the House, and one third of the Senate must seek re-election next year. Therefore, they want to adjourn the regular session not much later than May, and the sooner the better. If the President waited with his essential legislative program until the nor-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Cotton: Problem in Stabilization

Wide World; Nesmith

Steps in the Progress of This Year's Crop From Farm to Factory

Upper—Pickers in the Texas Cotton Fields at Work on the Bumper Harvest
Center—Ginned Cotton Is Sampled by Prospective Buyers
Lower—Spindles in a Cotton Mill

AAA Fixes Guarantee on Cotton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—With the market price of cotton futures sliding yesterday to 9.56 cents a pound, the Government is today believed on the point of guaranteeing to the cotton planter a sure income of 12 cents a pound—under specified conditions. Such was the power of the cotton bloc in the late Congress.

Acting swiftly in the face of abnormally heavy August ginnings, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is believed yesterday to have set a price-stabilizing loan figure at 9 cents a pound. The decision was not officially announced, and is subject to confirmation by President Roosevelt, but departmental opinion is definitely fixed on that sum instead of 10 cents, and an official announcement is expected later this week.

Then the planter's income will add up as follows:

First, as believed fixed by the AAA yesterday, the Commodity Credit Corporation will loan nine cents a pound on cotton. Then the AAA will pay as a direct subsidy the difference between the market price and 12 cents to such planters as sign up next year under a crop restriction plan yet to be drafted.

By setting the loan figure at nine cents instead of 10 the Government can get rid of cotton without a loss even if the price drops to that figure. Had the wishes of Congress been followed, and the loan figure set at 10 cents, cotton could not have been sold by the Government at today's October futures prices without a loss.

Costs to the Government are calculated at about $150,000,000 for the direct subsidy, and an even larger contingent liability if Uncle Sam has to hold on to all the cotton on which he advances loans at nine cents a pound.

The loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has been in existence since 1933, using funds advanced to it by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The CCC makes loans only upon commodities designated for this privilege by the President. Hitherto the lending authority has been used

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Federal Officials Estimate Ultimate Cost of Cotton Program: Financial Page.

This Auto Engine Runs on Air; Never Needs to Change Its Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 24—Successful operation of a six-cylinder automobile motor whose only fuel is compressed air, points to the time when motor cars may travel for years without gasoline, oil or water, according to the inventor, Obid M. Smith, of Miami, who already has driven a car thus equipped 9000 miles through 11 states without a stop at a filling station.

In a recent exhibition of his invention, Mr. Smith, who says he literally grew up with engines, opened the throttle and eased less than five pounds of air into the new motor, which, after a slight prodding of the flywheel, "caught" and moved along at an even rhythm. The exhaust could be seen emitting a light vapor.

Practically no vibration was noticeable on the engine block and it was possible to place a hand on the motor after it had been running for 15 minutes. Then it was no warmer than the sun might heat it. Its only fuel being compressed air the motor needs no wires, no gears or ignition, and no water cooling system. There is a small device for keeping the air at an even temperature, one of the secrets of the invention.

The construction is simple itself and the cost is said to be many times less than that of the cheapest motor of today. The motor is four inches wide and 29 inches long. The pistons have a 2½-inch diameter and 3½-inch stroke. The six cylinder engine tunes up to 5000 revolutions a minute and develops 62½ horsepower.

Mr. Smith has experimented with air pressure for 25 years. He was 15 years in perfecting the present motor. Before going to Miami he operated a garage in Chicago for several years. In 1929 he drove an automobile with a converted gasoline motor using compressed air on a 9000-mile tour of the United States and climbed Pike's Peak as easily as if it were level, he declared.

Mr. Smith's plan is to install a 150-pound pressure tank on the rear of the car similar to the present gasoline tank. This may be filled in the beginning at any filling station with the air used for inflating tires. The crank case is filled with oil to lubricate the moving parts, but, as there is no heat, oil never has to be changed. So stops at filling stations will be rare as the moving car will renew air in the tank by four compressors operated on the rear brake-drums. By means of a device in the motor, 85 per cent of the air used in the motor is returned to be used over again. So there is little chance of running out of air, the inventor maintains.

Mr. Smith stoutly denies that this could be called perpetual motion. The car would not be running on its engine's power all the time, any more than any automobile does, he said. Engineers estimate that 40 per cent of the time a car is moving it is running on momentum. But he admits that his motor comes about as close to perpetual motion as he ever expects to see.

Intimate Message From Washington

What of U. S. Neutrality and the Far East? Why Have Precedents of Spanish and Ethiopian Wars Been Ignored?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 24

The policy which the United States is applying to the Far Eastern crisis stands out in striking contrast to its attitude toward the recent Ethiopian war and to the current Spanish civil war—a contrast which outlines the unexpectedly vigorous upholding of American commitments in China by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

When the Ethiopian war broke out the Neutrality Act was immediately invoked, and was followed up by successive stages of application implemented by appeals to public opinion. The net result was, in fact if not in theory, a policy of co-operation with the League of Nations in the application of sanctions against Italy. American business interests and the safeguarding of the lives of American citizens were not significant problems.

When the Spanish civil war broke out, an attitude of strict neutrality was declared and the Neutrality Act was applied as soon thereafter as Congress amended it to permit its use in a civil war. Arrangements were promptly made for the evacuation of American nationals. After all possible facilities for evacuation had been provided, those Americans who did not avail themselves of them were told that they remained in Spain at their own risk. The Government washed its hands of them, and of their property, so far as any thought of providing continued protection was concerned.

Two Precedents Are Set Aside

Two precedents were established by these incidents. First, prompt application of the Neutrality Act. Second, every assistance possible for Americans willing to leave, but none for those who insisted on staying on in the danger zone.

Both of these precedents have been set aside with respect to the Chinese hostilities. The Neutrality Act has not been applied. And it is clearly intimated that abstract American rights will be maintained in China by the continued presence of American troops and American warships even after all these citizens willing to leave have departed. Instead of planning to withdraw American military forces after full opportunity for American nationals to leave, a regiment of marines has been ordered to Shanghai from San Diego which will not arrive for another month, and the Cruiser Marblehead will accompany the marines.

The net result of this policy is to maintain intact the extent of American commitments in the Far East and to increase the points of possible further involvement of the United States in the situation which is rapidly developing there.

For this, the State Department has extensive and persuasive justification. It points out, in regard to the Neutrality Act, that its application serves the same purpose as a declaration of war between the belligerents and promptly confers on both the status of belligerents with which go belligerent rights. This would mean that Japan would immediately be free under international law to blockade China's ports. Obviously, the United States does not wish by its initiative to precipitate a Japanese blockade of China's ports which would spread the war.

Seek to Save Face for America

In regard to the reinforcement, instead of withdrawal, of American armed forces in China the State Department contends that the United States has special rights and special obligations in China which cannot be abandoned precipitately without damaging American repute by the implication which such action would carry of tacit approval of Japan's aggressive intentions against China.

Other factors not so freely admitted enter into the picture. The United States has a prosperous and expanding trade with both China and Japan. This is already being damaged by the existing hostilities, but would be even more conclusively injured by a general war. Further, the United States exports more cotton to Japan than to any other country in the world.

The Neutrality Act, because of its new cash and carry provisions written into it this spring, tends to aid whichever side in a war controls the seas. In this instance it is Japan. Therefore the same step which in the Ethiopian war placed the United States on the side of collective sanctions against an aggressor would, in the Sino-Japanese crisis, aid the aggressor—unless the arms embargo were extended to all raw materials Japan needs.

The result of the policy which these various factors have produced is today involving the United States more and more in the Far East. Where it will lead the State Department is not quite certain. If Britain and France pursue an equally firm policy it may result in preservation of foreign interests in China. This is the hope. Japan may decide to respect those interests rather than to force their abandonment.

If, on the other hand, Japan should decide that other foreign interests must be swept out of her path in China and order the American troops out along with the British and French they would undoubtedly go out because they represent a small force incapable of resisting such an order. There is no intention to start trouble with Japan. But what would be the effect on American public opinion if all American troops in China and the Chinese Asiatic squadron were forcibly escorted out of Far Eastern waters—and told to stay out?

U. S. Peace Plan Invoked by Hull In Far East War

American Destroyer With Liner Carrying 212 Refugees to Manila

New Troops Open Japanese Drive

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Chinese Embassy announced today that the Chinese Central Government in Nanking had approved the British proposal that the warring Sino-Japanese armies withdraw from the Shanghai area.

The approval, however, was conditioned on the acceptance of the British plan by Japan.

Japanese circles here said that with the aid of newly-landed reinforcements Japanese troops soon will drive the Chinese forces from Shanghai, thereby ending the need for a neutral zone.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 24 (AP)—Japanese reinforcements were landed by the thousands at Woosung today for a concerted assault against the Chinese defenders of Shanghai.

While the fighting continued, 212 American refugees were evacuated aboard the liner President Pierce for Manila. For the first time United States authorities convoyed the fleeing Americans to safety with a warship guard.

The destroyer Edsall kept close by the Dollar line tender down the Whangpoo river to Woosung, and, after the Americans were transferred to the President Pierce, escorted the American vessel to the sea.

1500 Americans Evacuated

The evacuation of Americans today brought the total of United States citizens who have fled Shanghai's war to more than 1500. Two hundred and fifty more have booked for the President Lincoln sailing Aug. 28 and three other American liners will carry additional hundreds between now and Aug. 31.

Some 600 German refugees—the first to leave—embarked on the steamer Gneisenau today for Hong Kong and the safety of the British naval headquarters.

Both Chinese and Japanese officials accused the other of responsibility for the projectile that crashed into the midst of a noon-day luncheon throng yesterday.

The Shanghai Municipal Council was expected to urge foreign consular officials to demand that whoever was found responsible cease the fire that was endangering the lives of 3,500,000 non-combatants.

The fresh Japanese troops landed at Woosung immediately started a frontal movement around the Chinese left flank near Wentsaopang Creek.

Japanese Hold Positions

Although continually harassed by Chinese machine guns, the Japanese reinforcements clung tenaciously to their positions along the Whangpoo near the mouth of the creek.

If their sweep is successful, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Challenge to Free Hand for Japanese in Asia Implied in Views

Defends Treaties; Denies Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—In a new formal statement on American policy toward the Far Eastern crisis—a statement which by implication directly challenged Japan's claim for a free hand in Asia—Secretary of State Cordell Hull here last night took the following significant steps:

1. Applied his 14 points for world peace of July 16 directly to the undeclared war in China.
2. Asserted special American interests which "go far beyond merely the immediate question of protection of the nationals and interest of the United States."
3. Linked the Nine-Power Pact guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China, and the Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war with his own 14-point statement, thereby, in a qualified sense, invoking these documents against the parties.

Besides emphasizing in this forthright fashion the insistence of the United States on its own stake in the Far East in conjunction with those of other foreign nations Secretary Hull laid down the general rules governing future action the United States may take, declaring:

"This government does not believe in political alliances or entanglements, nor does it believe in extreme isolation. It does believe in international co-operation for the purpose of seeking through pacific methods the achievement of these objectives set forth in the statement of July 16."

Plan Sent to Governments

Last night's statement, made public after a day of extensive and intensive consultation among high officials of the State Department and after more fatalities in Shanghai's International Settlement and more American citizens injured, is the climax of elaborate preparations. The groundwork was laid by the July 16 statement of general principles including emphasis on the sanctity of treaties.

The second step was to transmit this statement to all of the governments of the world with a request for comment. Many of them were so occupied with more immediate problems that they failed to realize what Secretary Hull had in view or, realizing, were reluctant and were slow in responding. But pressure was maintained. By Aug. 6 when the crisis had become increasingly grave the State Department was able to make public 32 responses.

On Aug. 13 it made public the remainder, making a total of 54 comments of which the majority were favorable. Japan's comment was notable for its insistence that the objectives of Secretary Hull's 14 principles would only be obtained "in their application to the Far Eastern situation, by a full recognition and practical consideration of the actual particular circumstances of that region" which was a reference to Tokyo's "Monroe Doctrine for Asia."

Sanctity of Treaties

When this marshaling of world opinion for peaceful settlement of international differences was followed by increasing hostilities in China the decision was reached at the State Department to apply publicly what had previously been only a veiled implication.

Secretary Hull concluded his statement with the declaration that "this Government is endeavoring to see kept alive, strengthened and revitalized, in reference to the Pacific area and to all the world, these fundamental principles" of the sanctity of treaties and peaceful settlement of disputes.

In predicating his statement of American policy toward the Far Eastern crisis on this generalized statement of peaceful world objectives Secretary Hull's effort was to find a broader foundation than the mere "legalistic" interpretation of treaty rights which in the opinion of observers at the time, and critics since then, characterized the American attitude toward the initial Japanese march in Manchuria.

Instead of basing American policy directly on treaties he has based it on general principles, and only incidentally brings in the treaties, including the Washington conference

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Britain's Envoy to U. S. Plans Two-Month Leave

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, prepared today to sail for London tomorrow for a two-month visit.

The British Embassy said that the Ambassador had planned the journey, taking his annual leave, for several months and that his visit was not of an emergency nature. He will sail from New York on the Queen Mary tomorrow.

At the same time, Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to Great Britain, is en route to the United States for what State Department officials said was purely a personal visit home.

Australia Faces Tri-Party General Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 24—A period of great political activity begins today with the opening of the last session of the present Federal Parliament. Australia will be plunged into a general election within a few weeks, and for the first time within years the Australian electorate is displaying an acute awareness of parties and policies.

This last session of the Federal Parliament will not last for more than a month because all parties are eager to begin campaigning, and there is a wide and scattered field to cover. Curiously enough, although the Lyons-Page composite ministry has brought the country through the depression and restored the national finances to equilibrium, it will go to the country on the defensive.

Many weeks before members began to assemble at Canberra it was obvious that the stage was being set for a swing in political sentiment in almost every state of the Commonwealth. Three recent by-elections have served as indications of the direction of the political wind.

Coalition Government

During the past three years the United Australia party, led by Prime Minister Joseph Lyons has held office with the assistance of the United Country party, whose leader is Dr. Earle Page, deputy prime minister and minister for commerce. The disposition of seats in the House of Representatives at present is: United Australia Party, 31; United Country Party, 15; Labor, 27, Independent Labor, 1; Northern Territory (voteless), 1.

Actually no friendship is lost between the two parties to the Coalition Government, and although the Country party was given a minority of seats in the cabinet, it has never liked having to play second string to the United Australia party majority, whose policy has dominated throughout. Country party organizations throughout Australia have recently been urging that their ministers should leave the cabinet, and that the party should henceforth stand on its own feet. This the parliamentary section has opposed, arguing that it can do more with a few seats in cabinet than it could with the party in the political wilderness.

Moreover, by supporting the United Australia party, the Country section helps to keep Labor out, which is the primary objective of both organizations. Whereas the United Australia party stands predominantly for city interests, the Country party, as its name implies, was started to help the man on the land. But when it goes to the country again it will have framed a policy which will find greater favor among industrial and wage-earning interests.

This has been forced upon it for two reasons. First, the Country party wishes to be independent of the United Australia party. It might gain support at the expense of its present partner in the coalition if it puts forward a policy less estranged from city ideas. For one thing, the Parliamentary group is being urged by all branches not to accept office again with the United Australia party unless it receives half the Cabinet portfolios. But it cannot make such a sweeping demand unless it can make a better showing at the polls.

Second, there is no doubt that the swing is toward Labor. And the Country party cannot even hope to hold its own unless it forsakes some of its rural bias.

The United Australia party will have to bear the brunt of the Labor opposition at the elections. Labor's position has been considerably strengthened in New South Wales during recent months, and behind it already are Labor Governments in Tasmania and Queensland. There is every indication, too, that for the first time in years differences within the Labor movement, chiefly caused by troubles in New South Wales, will be overcome before the election, so enabling the party to go to the country with a united frnt.

It is perhaps inevitable that Labor should direct its fire particularly against the United Australia party, its old political rival, because it has been the dominating partner in the coalition, and has initiated most of the legislation and taxation to which Labor most strongly objects. It is expected that the United Australia party will lose some seats, and reliable observers in Tasmania, the Prime Minister's own state, think he may have a stiff fight to retain his seat this year.

The forecast of such a swing at the polls may sound strange at a time when Australia is enjoying even greater prosperity than she was in the bomo days of 1928-29. For the fiscal year which ended on June 30, so preliminary figures show, the country had a favorable trade balance of nearly £50,000,000 in Australian currency. This was an improvement of nearly £17,000,000 on the previous year, and almost £9,000,000 was added to London credits—by no means a poor showing for a population of less than 7,000,000. Australian manufacturers have gained by almost £1,000,000 since the new trade diversion policy was implemented by tariff reform last year, and industry in every state is booming as it has never done before.

Government revenue in every state is up by millions of pounds, and budgets are being balanced for the first time since the depression. The Commonwealth this year will have a surplus of about £1,250,000, a notable contrast with a deficit of £10,750,000 three years ago.

Despite all this a section of the electorate is dissatisfied because the Government will give no indication of a reduction in the heavy burden of taxation. The Commonwealth pensions bill will be about £1,300,000 higher this year, and defense expenditure is soaring to record heights. Then again, the present Government is more or less committed to national health insurance, which will mean an annual expenditure of about £2,000,000. Higher prices for metals and other commodities will increase the cost of public works, so that, although income is greater, the drain on the national resources will grow proportionately.

Cost of Living Rises

Added to this, the cost of living is rapidly rising in all states. The Federal Arbitration Court, in an effort to give the workers some share in the returning prosperity, recently increased the federal basic wage by 6/- a week. No sooner was this done, however, than employers' organizations announced that the increase would be "more than" swallowed up by increased commodity costs. This, Labor argues, has nullified any benefit that might have resulted from the higher basic wage, and it says that the Government should have taken steps to insure that costs would not jump.

Labor has consistently been pressing the Lyons-Page Government to legislate for a 40-hour working week in industry, as approved by the International Labor Conference at Geneva, and tacitly agreed to already by the Federal Ministry. The Government, however, is loath to make any move without the co-operation of the various states. It says that if it introduced a 40-hour week among its own workers, it might throw industrial costs out of gear throughout the whole country.

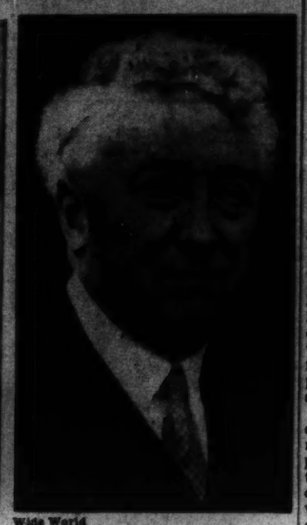
If John Curtin, Parliamentary Labor leader, finds himself with a bare majority he may apply for a double dissolution of both House of Representatives and the Senate, and go to the country on the shorter working week issue, hoping for a clear majority to insure tenure of office. On the other hand, he might find himself with a strong enough backing to force a dissolution soon after the new Parliament is elected.

If he finds himself in a stronger position, Mr. Curtin will most certainly welcome a double election, because the Senate is going to be his stumbling block. Senators retire in rotation, and simultaneously with the poll for the House of Representatives in a few weeks, 20 of the 36 Senate seats will be contested. Until now the Senate has been conservative, and it is most unlikely, in fact almost impossible, that Labor should win a majority with only 20 seats to contest. The result might be different if there were an election for the entire 36. Without a sympathetic Senate, a Labor Government would find its legislation blocked at every turn.

Coalition Ministers

Keystone

Dr. Earle Page
Deputy Premier and Leader of United Country Party



Wide World

Joseph Aloysius Lyons
Premier and Leader of the United Australia Party

Manhattan Tunnel Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Immediate action has been urged upon the Public Works Administration by the Fifth Avenue Association to expedite construction of a tunnel across Manhattan Island to connect vehicular tubes now under construction beneath the East and Hudson rivers. Estimated to cost $26,750,000, the tunnel would relieve mid-town Manhattan streets of cross-city traffic congestion, according to Capt. William J. Pedrick, president of the association.

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Cotton Declared Rising Factor In Trade of Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—São Paulo is to become a more prominent factor in cotton production, according to a report which N. S. Pearse, secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, issues after making a visit to the cotton belt in Brazil. This will happen provided, he adds, coffee prices do not experience a considerable rise, and provided the world cotton price does not go below a point at which the planter receives less than threepence a pound.

In any case, he says, the cost of cotton production in Brazil is so much lower than in many other important cotton growing countries that the planter is in a position to continue making a handsome profit when his contemporaries in other countries can do no more than just make both ends meet.

Last year there were 921,943 bales of cotton exported from Brazil, against 67,275 in 1911, and Mr. Pearse points out that the chief complaint European spinners have against Brazilian cotton is about its lack of uniformity. Samples will be submitted at the beginning of the season, and while the first delivery may be up to sample, later ones may fall off so badly that practically all these shipments have to go to arbitration, and in some cases the mills cannot possibly take up the cotton delivered.

The deterioration in grade is not as important as the falling-off in the length of staple from the spinners' point of view, but lower grades are due to the weather and careless picking, and, in the case of north Brazilian cotton, to poor selection of the various staples by the exporter.

According to Mr. Pearse, if the ginner would see to it that the different varieties and staples were kept separate before ginning, it would save a lot of trouble for the shipper, importer, and the spinner. Unless the ginner could undertake that slight service to the export trade, in spite of the excellent laws controlling the point in most states, stricter measures would have to be imposed if Brazil wished to retain and extend the trade.

Mr. Pearse explains that the São Paulo Government has instituted praiseworthy laws controlling uniformity, and the spinner can now rely on a staple which only varies slightly, unless immature cotton is included.

The report suggests that the north Brazilian states should take the cotton laws of São Paulo as a model and insist on their enforcement. It is noted that even the exporters would welcome stricter control.

Literary Tide Is Turning To Shores of United States

"Author, Author . . . !"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

The tide of literary immigration is turning toward the United States. American scribblers who have been familiar figures on the boulevards of Paris are directing their footsteps to the sidewalks of New York and English writers are deserting Piccadilly and the Strand for the wigwam country of the Southwest.

There may be many reasons for the new trend. But two are openly stated, the stimulus of changing political and economic conditions in the United States and the feeling that war is imminent in Europe.

Louis Bromfield, who has been here for a brief stay, has informed Harper Brothers that he will return a year from this September to make his home in the United States. Aldous Huxley is making a long stay in the Southwest, and when Miss Ramona Herdman of Harpers was in the Hampshire garden of J. B. Priestley recently she found the Priestleys, senior, and five daughters engaged in the blissful business of turning over colored postcards of the Grand Canyon and snapshots they took there last year. The Priestleys are returning to Arizona this winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

Robert M. McBride is off on his annual quest for English manuscripts, going by way of Poland, which means probably that he will add another volume to the seven he already has written on European countries.

Seated on the terrace of the Fifth Avenue penthouse of Jacob and Regina Jais, Mr. McBride talked of the scurry just now over fall book lists and remarked that the one thing he has learned in his years as a publisher is that the public is more responsive to honesty than to any other quality in a book.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mrs. Jais waved her hand at her terrace flower gardens, yellow bantam corn, strawberry patch, peas, beans, Roumanian water melons, grape arbor and Japanese crabapple tree and said that she was sure her corn is taller than any in Iowa or Kansas since it begins to grow 200 feet above the ground.

♪ ♪ ♪

The best bon mot of the literary month originated with one of the 42 students who have just completed the second annual writing course at Olivet College, Michigan.

"I may not have learned how to write," said the anonymous student with a rueful glance at a severely criticized manuscript, "but at least I have learned how to read."

♪ ♪ ♪

Which raises the question, why not more courses in literary appreciation for those who may never publish on their own account but who would like to understand writing technique. The Olivet students heard Ford Madox Ford, Katherine Anne Porter, Carl Sandburg, Nannine Joseph and other well-known folk say that fiction requires not only vivid imagination but painstaking research and is not to be tossed off lightly from the top surface of thinking. That all writing, not alone poetry, demands a sense of the rhythm of words. That the writer of English should be acquainted with the classics as well as with contemporary literature, and that, according to Miss Joseph, "the best preparation of all is to be well-grounded in the Bible because it is the outstanding example of the proper use of English words."

♪ ♪ ♪

Since "everyone" believes that he could write (if only he had time) and be published (if only editors read contributions from unknowns) what Thyra Samter Winslow said the other day has value.

Miss Winslow is just back from a long spell of script-writing for Warner Brothers in Hollywood and removed her aloha lei of gardenias which California has borrowed from Hawaii to declare "there is no such thing as an inglorious Milton. If a story comes back to the writer, it is because either it is a poor story or it has been sent to the wrong market. Mine come back lots of times, but always for a good reason. I contend that editors have been far better to me than I deserve."

♪ ♪ ♪

This person has considerable sympathy for the Frederick A. Stokes Company, which is vainly asking for news of its wandering authors, the Abbe children, Patience, Richard, and Johnny. Those veteran travelers who got pretty well around the world in 11 years surprised their friends by buying a home. However, not a stationary building, but a trailer with space for four persons, into which they proceeded to pack themselves, three adults and two dogs, and vanished into the flower gardens of California, the red rocks of Utah and the ranches of Colorado.

Vanished, of course, is a misnomer, for the three volatile Abbes could not remain unnoticed even in the midst of the Gobi Desert. But their publishers know not where they are and there is mail.

Some of the mail may be amusing but nothing could be more hilarious than their letter to me last summer. First, I was rebuked for my undecipherable signature by having the envelope addressed to "the lady who wrote the Abbes and knows Beulah Livingston." The letter miraculously having arrived, it conveyed carte blanche to write an interview with them, sight unseen, a privilege which has not been used.

At the time Patience was understood to be wheeling a large doll carriage over most of the Connecticut countryside. Lest the interest of a popular author in dolls seem strange, let it be understood that Patience had wanted a big doll all during the lean years in Europe but as mother Polly explained she had to wait for it until she could earn it with her own money.

The next book by the children, "Of All Places," will describe the comfortable days in Connecticut with the royalties rolling in and the subsequent venture in Hollywood where the children met Everyone and went Everywhere.

Marjorie Shuler

Cotton Guarantees Fixed

(Continued from Page 1)

only in the case of certain crops in which control programs have been developed and applied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. President Roosevelt's reluctance to authorize loans on cotton until some action on acreage regulation was promised next year is taken as indication of a tendency to limit the number of crops on which loans are made.

Money for the price guarantee of 3 cents a pound above the amount of the loan will come from tariff revenues which heretofore have gone into the general budget—this under a law enacted two years ago but relatively little used or noticed until now. In this way part of the proceeds from duties on imports will be used to pay a subsidy to planters who have long complained that they were put to disadvantage by having to buy in a tariff-protected market and sell on an open or world market.

The CCC made loans on the 1934 and the 1935 cotton crops at 12 cents and 10 cents a pound respectively for good grade lint, lending a cent a pound less in each instance on short fiber. As a result the Government had to take over approximately 4,700,000 bales of cotton in connection with those programs, and it would lose about $53,000,000 today if the 1,300,000 bales remaining of that stock were to be sold on the present market.

As it affects the farmer, the loan plan will work in general outline as follows:

Farmers who wish to do so will be allowed to borrow 9 cents a pound on their cotton properly stored.

They will be free to sell at whatever time their desires and their judgment dictate, paying off the loan and taking whatever balance the market affords above the 9-cent rate.

Then they will be obliged to comply in their 1938 plantings with the terms of the soil conservation and crop control legislation which is to be written by the next session of Congress under its agreement to put that subject first on the Senate calendar.

Collect on Guarantee

On giving proof of this compliance—which probably cannot be done before about August of next year—the farmer will at length be able to collect his guarantee or subsidy, namely the difference by which the price at which he sold his cotton fell short of 12 cents a pound.

Farmers are being urged by the AAA to be sure they keep their sales receipts for their cotton, whether they have borrowed on it or not, as this is the only way benefit payments to them can be calculated.

Incidentally, it is intimated that this subsidy will not be given on the whole amount of a farmer's 1937 crop. To do so would place the Treasury in a position possibly of having to lay out as much as $225,000,000 if the world price should fall to 2 cents or below and the Government should have to make good the entire 3 cents a pound on all of the prospective 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bale crop. Consequently, the guarantee may be given only on, say, 60 or 65 per cent of the planter's 1937 production.

One of the 1935 amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, not affected by the Hoosac Mills decision, provides that up to 30 per cent of the gross receipts from duties collected under the tariff laws may be used (1) to encourage the exportation of agricultural products either by paying export bounties or making up export losses, or (2) to make benefit payments on normal farm production for domestic consumption.

At a maximum something in the neighborhood of $120,000,000 a year would be available from this source for the payment of subsidies—though, of course, diversion of customs revenue for this purpose means that its place must be filled in some way in providing for the general governmental budget. An amendment by Senator Byrnes to the Third Deficiency Bill earmarks positively at least $65,000,000 of this revenue for the purposes of the cotton subsidy.

While cotton is the only crop in distress at the moment, there are prospects that the estimated 2,658,000,000 bushel corn crop may knock the price of that commodity down sharply from its more-than-a-dollar-a-bushel perch before December. When and if that happens a loud clamor will be heard for corn loans.

Cotton, however, has lingered for a long time further below the "parity" prices prescribed in the Agricultural Adjustment Act than have other major crops. Its present market of about 9½ cents is 7 cents below parity.

Some speculation is possible as to just what will be the price effect of the crop loan and subsidy system. Department of Agriculture experts believe the guarantee will have no effect on the market price. The 9-cent loan, however, will operate to put a bottom under the domestic price at that figure, since no farmer will sell his lint for less than he can get as a loan on it.

Price in World Market

If the worst should happen and the world price should go below 9 cents, then exports for the same reason would stop and there might exist a gap between the world price and the pegged domestic price. Some are hopeful that demand for cotton will carry the price even above the 12-cent guarantee. But Administration officials wish to place the loan value as low as they can in order to avoid risk of a stoppage of sales abroad. They recognize that in the long run the United States must at least partially meet the competition of other producers and market perhaps a third or more of its production abroad.

New German Flying Boat Begins American Trip

TRAVEMUENDE, Ger., Aug. 24 (AP)—The flying boat Nordwind left today on the first leg of a flight to New York by way of Lisbon and the Azores.

The Nordwind was following the path of her Lufthansa sister ship, the Nordmeer, on this, the first leg of her second trial flight to New York. The Nordmeer arrived at Lisbon today and will start for the Azores and America tomorrow.

G-Men Arrest Amersbach

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24 (AP)—Herold H. Reinecke, head of the local office of the Department of Justice, announced today federal agents here have arrested Anthony Joseph Amersbach, whom he described as "one of the last remnants of the Karpis-Barker gang."

Private Toll Roads Plan Is Considered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—A scheme to cover the nation with a network of privately-built superhighways designed largely for the use of commercial transportation on a toll basis may receive the attention of Congress next session.

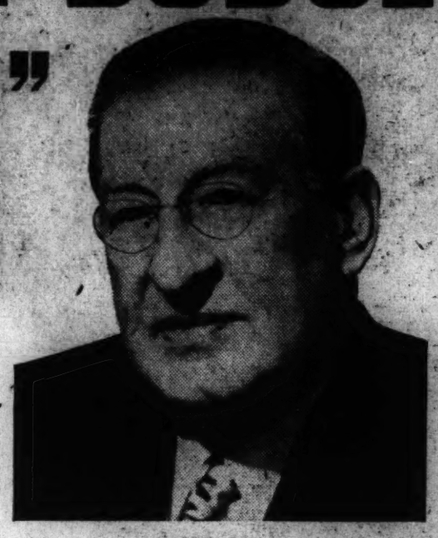
Representative Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said he would appoint a special subcommittee to study the proposal soon after the session begins.

He said he had been informed that "private capital" is interested in the project, which he described as a "grandiose-sounding scheme costing many billions, but one well worthy of consideration by Congress."

The plan to be investigated, Mr. Lea said, calls for a system of "broad, straight highways, with a liberal number of lanes and no crossings." Ultimately the roads would connect all the principal population centers. They would be fenced, the only access being through conveniently-located toll gates.

"LOOK WHAT DODGE SAVES YOU!" says MAJOR BOWES

18 TO 24 MILES TO THE GALLON OF GAS.. OWNERS REPORT



"I know now that any one who can afford a small car can afford a big Dodge," says Chadwick Wiggin, New York. "With the money Dodge saves—I'm getting 21 miles to the gallon—I can see how Dodge will cost me no more in the long run than the small car I thought of buying."

"Imagine a car with the looks and fine car features of Dodge costing so little and saving so much," explains Mrs. Kenneth Holbrook, Garden City, N.Y. "Why, I get over 20 miles to the gallon of gas!"

"I was so agreeably surprised by the money-saving performance of our Dodge car that when the matter of trucks came up for my business I decided I couldn't do any better than concentrate on Dodge," says John C. Ewing, Chicago. "I made a wise decision. My Dodge truck is just as economical in a business way as my Dodge car is for my family."

"I'll admit I expected extraordinary gas mileage from my new Dodge. But I overlooked the other ways that my Dodge is saving me money . . on oil and upkeep. I never drove a car so economical to operate."—Clyde W. Hilton, St. Louis.

FREE PROOF THAT DODGE SAVES GAS!

Make The Free Economy Test . . . see for yourself how Dodge can save you money! The visible gas tank illustrated above shows you exactly how many miles Dodge will deliver on an accurately measured quantity of gas! You can prove Dodge economy right before your eyes!

IN directing attention to the record-smashing economy of the big, new Dodge, America's greatest radio figure says: "Literally thousands of new Dodge owners the country over have experienced substantial money savings since they switched from other cars to Dodge... savings on gasoline, savings on oil, savings on service costs. I make this statement because that has been my own experience."

Major Bowes' experience has been confirmed by Dodge owners from coast to coast. They report 18 to 24 miles to the gallon of gasoline and savings up to 20% on oil. Many contend that Dodge savings will actually make this big, luxurious car cost no more in the long run than small, lowest-priced competitive cars!

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These owners are further amazed that a car delivering for just a few dollars more than lowest-priced cars should give them such beauty, such luxurious appointments and so many expensive-car features!...New "Silenced Ride," new "high-safety" interiors, patented Floating Power engine mountings, improved Chair-Height seats, safety all-steel body, *genuine* hydraulic brakes—the world's finest brakes!

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DODGE
Division of Chrysler Corporation

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NEW YORK

A.F. of L. Heads Refuse Backing To Third Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24—No third party and least of all one initiated by John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization will be supported by the American Federation of Labor in 1940, it is emphasized by sentiment at the current session here of the federation's executive council.

With half the labor movement in opposition, with only a trifling farmer clientele, and with few votes from the Democratic South, leaders of the A. F. of L. deem that a national labor party could only register failure at the next presidential election.

Moreover, by dividing the Democratic vote, a C. I. O. third party might, as some say, help restore the Republicans to power at Washington.

Appraising a labor party as a failure, national figures in the labor world with long experience at the capital think Mr. Lewis will not be "foolish enough" to try to launch a third party.

His recent intimation is interpreted as a threat directed at President Roosevelt, intended to wrest further backing for the C. I. O.

Think Strategy Would Fail

If this is Mr. Lewis' strategy, he has erred in so dealing with Mr. Roosevelt, in the judgment of labor men at Washington who have watched the President's course. These sources feel the President is a man of too high mettle to be forced into concessions by such tactics.

Others in the federation, notably William Green, president, believe that Mr. Lewis is bent upon the formation of a new party.

The third party question flashed up there unexpectedly when Daniel J. Tobin, chairman of the labor division of the Democratic National Committee in the 1932 and 1936 presidential campaigns, denounced a third party as impossible until the split in the labor movement is healed, if then.

Queried in several other cities on this issue, Mr. Tobin had put off his interviewers and saved his formal pronouncement until he reached here, attended a meeting of the executive council, and conferred with Mr. Green. He made it plain, however, that he was speaking not for the A. F. of L., but as the Democratic labor chief of two elections and as president of the Teamsters' Union.

Calls Lewis Too Wise

"There will be no third party in 1938 or 1940," Mr. Tobin said. "John Lewis is able and clever but like all of us has made some serious mistakes. He will not make the mistake of starting a third party. He has too much sense not to know what has happened to all third parties in our country for the past 40 years. . . . Besides he would first have to lend his real aid and power toward cementing the present labor movement which is split wide open.

"Remember there are 3,500,000 with their families and friends in the American Federation of Labor who (right or wrong) would be glad to get a chance to vote against any third party started by John Lewis and his associates.

"Labor will not destroy the present party in power and return to office its enemies by starting a third party. . . . I feel that I know the thoughts and desires of the masses of our people. They at this time want no third national party."

After Mr. Tobin's three pages and a half of criticism of a labor party had been made public, it immediately became a question whether the American Federation of Labor would follow with some similar declaration.

A. F. of L. Statement to Come

"We are going to prepare a statement on the third party proposition," a member of the executive council said in an interview. "It will be along the lines of Mr. Tobin's."

No sooner had Mr. Tobin finished reading his rejection of a possible C. I. O. party than Mr. Green announced another split with the C. I. O. in the field of politics. This concerns Labor's Nonpartisan League, a political organization set up primarily by C. I. O. leaders during the last campaign, but also enlisting many A. F. of L. officials.

While the league was born to aid President Roosevelt's re-election, it has been carried over as a permanent political instrument. Its principal A. F. of L. man has resigned, and it has become exclusively an agency of the C. I. O.

At the instance of Mr. Tobin, the executive council of the federation determined yesterday to make an investigation of the league's status. Actually this will be a formality, for the league's C. I. O. basis is conceded.

As soon as the A. F. of L. officially decides that the league is a C. I. O. organization, the federation will advise all its units that any support given to the league will be given to the C. I. O. itself, Mr. Green stated.

Expected to Drop Out

He explained that a number of members of the A. F. of L. had continued to hold offices in the league over the country. They will be expected to drop out.

Thereafter the league will continue influential in communities where C. I. O. unions dominate, but will probably be reduced in the larger number of localities where the A. F. of L. is strongest.

In contrast to the hints of a C. I. O. labor party, Mr. Green reiterated last night the nonpartisan political policy of his organization, saying that A. F. of L. units would be governed by this nonpartisanship and would continue to receive from the A. F. of L. the records of congressmen, as to whether they were friendly or unfriendly to labor.

As to the debated labor party, Mr. Green remarked, "I incline to believe that leaders of the C. I. O. are planning to launch a third party. When it is launched we will find out whether the country is ready for it. I think that's the plan.

"I said at the beginning when the C. I. O. was started that its plan was political domination as well as labor domination."

Why Alienate the South?

A deterrent to a labor party pointed out among the politics experts of the A. F. of L. is the Solid Democratic South.

"Of the 531 votes for President in the electoral college, 200 come from the South," noted one of these Washington labor leaders. "Why should labor go out independently in politics, and right at the start throw away these 200 votes?

"There is no prospect of a labor party winning until the South changes, and the South is slow in changing.

"I don't believe we should alienate the South. It will be better to make some compromises. We have to win things bit by bit, and not try as John L. Lewis is doing, for too much at once.

"Any third party promoted by labor would be formed on the basis of a class party.

"There are plans of bringing the farmers in, and making the venture a farmer-labor party. This talk is illusory.

"The farmers' interests are not those of labor. Farmers want to profit by low wage costs. Farmers would oppose the wages and hours bill calling for minimum wages.

"Experience in Russia has shown the interests of the farmers and industrial workers not to be identical.

"You can't expect the farmer to go into a labor party that will be a class party.

"The American Federation of Labor is not so foolish as to make certain the rehabilitation of the Republican Party by the formation of third party."

Reich Puts Ban On Rotary Clubs

MUNICH, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP)—National Socialist party members who are Rotarians must terminate their Rotary membership by Dec. 31 or become liable to penalties, according to an order from the chief party judiciary here.

The official explanation advanced yesterday is that many Jews and Free Masons belonging to dissolved lodges lately had joined Rotary clubs where they could propagate ideas which National Socialism refuses to tolerate.

"No one in a leading position in the Reich can be a member of an internationally controlled body," was one explanation.

Working Day of Miners Limited by Polish Decree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Polish miner is to have a shorter working day as from Sept. 1, in consequence of a cabinet decree passed here recently. This decree shortens the time of work to 7½ hours for underground work, the time of readiness for work from 12 to 8 hours, and the time taken up by specially dangerous work to 7, and in certain cases 6 hours.

As Crowds Gather at Canadian National Exhibition

Pringle & Booth, Ltd.

Fairgrounds on North Shore of Lake Ontario

Upper Left—Bandshell, Located Near Waterside. Upper Right—The Prince's Gate, Eastern Entrance. Lower—Throng Watching Marine Events; Memorial Column At Left Marking Location of French Fort Rouille, 1749

Shows From All Continents Prepared for Fair at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This is Coronation Year for the Canadian National Exhibition, opening Aug. 27, the fifty-ninth milestone in the progress of a Canadian enterprise. Visitors may inspect the finest livestock in the Dominion, an automobile show, picture galleries, agricultural and horticultural products of Canada and other lands, exhibits depicting highway improvements, mining developments, handicrafts of various provinces, innovations in electricity, a railway show, a pageant and a night spectacle.

The exhibition grounds cover 340 acres, with a mile and a half of water front on Lake Ontario, and in floor space in permanent buildings of more than 2,250,000 square feet. Overlooking the lake is the memorial column, memento of Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887, which marks the spot where stood Fort Rouille, known as Fort Toronto, an Indian trading post and stockade, established in 1749 by order of Louis XV.

The fair is a development of the Industrial Exhibition of the eighties, and of an agricultural exhibition dating as far back at 1846.

The policy of the C. N. E. to provide good music is maintained. By permission of President Roosevelt, the United States Navy Band of 85 musicians will be present for the full period of the Exhibition, giving afternoon and evening concerts in the band shell.

Under the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce, a number of visitors from Wilkes-Barre, Penna., plan to come to Toronto by special train for the first two days. A Warriors' Day on Saturday, the second day, and a military tattoo that night, have been arranged. In the Warriors' Day parade the United States Navy Band and the Boys' Band, organized by the Warren Ohio Post of the U. S. Veterans of Foreign Wars, are to participate. Veterans of two nations take part in a march celebrating 122 years of peace between the Dominion and the States.

The C. N. E. endeavors to foster in young Canada an interest in hobbies and school work, by offering prize competitions for school children. Last year the management was approached by a committee of the Ontario Educational Association with regard to a more comprehensive exhibit, with the result that space in the Coliseum was turned into an educational center, a model school room being erected, and publishers and manufacturers of school supplies being invited to exhibit. The center has been elaborated and expanded, the prize list has been enlarged, to take in rural school sections, exhibit space has been increased, and displays have been prepared by the boards of education of Ontario municipalities. As last year, the Educational Center will be officially opened by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Minister of Education of Ontario.

Among the attractions is a Children's Zoo, where can be seen South American animals, such as jaguars, tapirs, giant ant-eaters and tiny marmosets.

Of particular interest will be a replica of the Crown Jewels, which was brought from London. Replicas of the jewels of the former Czars of Russia will also be shown, in a collection representing the crown jewels of all European countries. Likewise, visitors may see replicas of the coronets worn by the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose on Coronation Day, May 12 last.

A grand stand spectacle, "Empire Onward," will depict the focal points of the history of the Empire from the year of the accession of Queen Victoria until that of the Coronation, 100 years later, of her great-grandson. Here the detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that marched in the Coronation parade in London will be seen.

A large Indian canoe, launched some time ago on the Garden River Ojibway Reserve at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., is to be used in the presentation of "Hiawatha," a play that was first produced at the Sault in 1899 in honor of Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet. Birch bark canoes are to be built at the Indian village, and Chief Shawanoe has assigned to members of the tribe skilled in handicrafts the manufacture of a number of articles. At the performance of the play, the Chief will describe the action in English, although the Ojibway language is to be used by the cast. In the amusement zone, known as Frolexland, a show will be provided picturing the manners and customs of the Eskimos. This production is under the guidance of Maj. Philip Godsell, who has spent 25 years in the Northlands and who exhibits a collection of northern trophies.

At the Boy Scout camp displays may be seen twice daily. Every night Cub players, games, jungle dances, Scout tests and Sea Scout work will be offered in a campfire program, along with community singing.

Speed typists from the United States and Canada are to take part in a competition on the second day.

Represented in the overseas exhibits are Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the Indian Empire. Included in the international buildings are displays from Finland and Czechoslovakia.

The C. N. E. regarded as a business barometer of the Dominion, reports space rental in the buildings as in certain [illegible] exceeding that of other years, and as generally about 10 per cent ahead of last year.

Lawyers to Seek Stronger Law On Labor Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24—A new and more stringent Labor Standards Act, drafted by the National Lawyers' Guild, will be submitted to the second session of the Seventy-fifth Congress when it convenes, it was announced here today following a meeting of the Guild's executive committee at the Chelsea Hotel over the week end.

Frank P. Walsh, first president of the Guild and well-known New York liberal, declared his organization recognized the necessity for national legislation fixing minimum hours of work and that they would have the bill ready when Congress meets again.

The Guild's committee on labor laws and social legislation, headed by Louis B. Boudin, of New York, was directed to draft the measure and to prepare model state labor relations board and mediation board laws to be pressed for in every state in the Union.

The Guild adopted resolutions urging strengthening of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and that no Works Progress Administration workers be discharged until they were able to find private employment.

School Adds to Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Two appointments to the teaching staff of Oregon State College were made recently by the board of higher education. Dr. James J. Brady was named assistant professor of physics and William W. McKalip was designated as assistant football coach. Dr. Brady held a similar position at St. Louis University, while Mr. McKalip was formerly with the Colorado School of Mines.

Seamen Bar U. S. Wage-Hour Interference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Spokesmen for Pacific coast maritime unions told the United States Maritime Commission here yesterday that seamen want to do their own wage and hour improvement campaigning. They don't want the Government interfering or fixing wages.

At the same time a message from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was read calling on the Commission "frankly and courageously" to support the International Seamen's Union in preference to labor groups which "advocate and practice sit-down strikes." He blamed the Commission for not taking sides between the contending labor factions in this field.

Making the same point which many labor spokesmen urged against the Black-Connery wage and hour bill and which accounts for the lack of enthusiasm of many labor leaders for that act, the seamen all contended that whatever minimum the Government set would become the maximum.

To this, Harry Lundeberg, president of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, added the further explanation that seamen didn't want to be put in the position of appearing to strike against the Government. If a minimum wage scale fixed under government regulations proved unsatisfactory and the seamen went on strike, the public, he argued, would say they should be satisfied with Government scales and would call the strikers "a bunch of wild-eyed radicals."

"We don't want people to say that the sailors of the Pacific coast are striking against the Government," he added.

Under questioning from Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, Mr. Lundeberg withdrew his objection to government interference on one point. He said he would have no objection to the fixing of "maximum" wages. But he wanted the minimum to be left open for the free operation of collective bargaining.

The concise statement of maritime labor's preferences for collective bargaining, to government regulation, provided the opening episode in what is likely to be a protracted investigation by the commission into every phase of the labor problem in the United States merchant marine. Mr. Kennedy and his colleagues on the commission have publicly stated their concern over the labor situation and their realization that it is useless to spend much government money on building new ships until a solution of the labor difficulties makes it certain that they will be operated by efficient, loyal and contented crews.

It is admitted by almost all groups interested in shipping that such conditions do not now prevail. Seagoing labor is dissatisfied and is expressing it in unrest and frequent strikes.

Strikes Seen as Last Resort

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Jamestown, N. Y.: Gov. Herbert H. Lehman urged the New York State Federation of Labor today to view the strike as the "last weapon" in industrial disputes.

"Happily, our state agencies provide media which can be used to clarify and adjust labor disputes," the governor told the annual convention. "Their services are available at all times."

Pittsburgh: Women and children joined their men folks on the picket lines at the strike-bound Heppenstall Steel Company today as union leaders expressed fear of a renewal of yesterday's riots in which 11 were injured as nonstrikers rushed the gates. Police reserves quelled the disorder and patrolled the tense strike area throughout the night.

Scranton, Penna.: The American Federation of Labor stepped into the silk strike picture today with a drive to organize workers under its banner. Joseph Downes, president of the Building Trades Council, said that 175 employees of the Pen Argyl Silk Company had voted last night to affiliate with the A. F. of L. He said that the workers and the management of the mill had signed an agreement.

New Cumberland, W. Va.: Luigi Williamson asserted Superintendent O. E. Burgham of the Weirton Steel Company mills paid him $20 a week to report activities of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. "I did it four weeks," Mr. Williamson said. "Then I turned against Mr. Burgham and worked for the union."

Parkersburg, W. Va.: West Virginia's C. I. O.-dominated Federation of Labor today openly defied William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, in refusing to carry out his orders to eject C. I. O. unions.

Six hundred delegates heard leaders declare in a convention last night that expulsion of the unions would divide the federation and then voted, without a dissenting voice, to disobey Green's orders.

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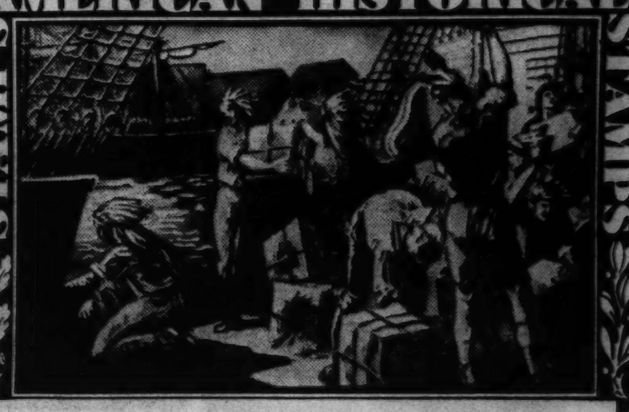

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Hull Applies U. S. Peace Plan To Sino-Japanese Conflict

(Continued from Page 1)

treaties (among which was the Nine-Power Pact) and the Kellogg-Briand pact of Paris.

Holding to Commitments

The interpretation placed officially in State Department circles on last night's statement is that it constitutes another earnest appeal for peace between China and Japan and a warning that Mr. Hull's 14 principles would be affected by a general state of hostilities in the Far East.

Unofficially and privately no secret is made of the obvious fact that the Secretary of State has in the face of Japanese aggression in China stated forcefully that the United States is continuing to maintain its interest in the issues and problems of the Far East and has called attention to treaties which Japan is violating.

The net result of the statement is to make it even more clear than it has been made to date that the United States is not withdrawing from any of its commitments in the Far East and is not prepared to relinquish voluntarily its rights and its interests there in order to give Japan the free hand in that part of the world which Japan claims as its right.

The statement opens with a review of the special conditions prevailing in Shanghai where every effort is now being made to evacuate American nationals. It explains that American military forces are being augmented in China to protect Americans "primarily against mobs or other uncontrolled elements" but that they have "no mission of aggression." It adds that American policy is to withdraw these troops when they are no longer needed for "protection."

It then stated that "the issues and problems which are of concern to this Government in the present situation in the Pacific area go far beyond merely the immediate question of protection of the nationals and interests of the United States," declared that the 14 principles for peace are "applicable throughout the world, in the Pacific area as elsewhere," and mentioned the intended application of the 14 points to the Washington conference treaties and the Kellogg pact.

Defended by Pittman

The unexpectedness of the Hull statement was indicated by a radio speech delivered by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was apparently prepared and delivered with no foreknowledge either of the Secretary's statement or of the policies it emphasized.

Senator Pittman defended the Administration's failure to invoke the Neutrality Act to date, but also defended the act itself which is not mentioned in the Hull statement. In fact it is the growing belief of some observers here that the Administration is pursuing a course which may completely sidetrack the Neutrality Act.

Those who foresee this outcome point to the pressure from some quarters for consultation under the Nine-Power Pact with a view toward expressing in some as yet unstated manner collective disapproval of Japan's behaviour toward China.

Reference in the Hull statement to "consultations," which it says have been going on with other interested governments, tends to confirm the belief that this course has been adopted by the Administration here.

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China

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese will have driven a wedge in the Chinese lines through which they can enter the eastern areas of the International Settlement and relieve the Japanese hemmed in there.

Fighting continued along the banks of the Yangtse River from Woosung to Liuho to the west and down the Whangpoo River 12 miles to Shanghai's International Settlement.

Flames were visible in many parts of Shanghai, in the Woosung vicinity where the Whangpoo meets the Yangtse, and in Pootung, just across the Whangpoo from Shanghai's Bund. The Chinese appeared to be seeking to burn the industrial section to the waterfront rather than permit millions of dollars in property and supplies to fall into Japanese hands.

Woosung itself was battered by guns from the Japanese warship covering the landing of the reinforcements in the northern and eastern sectors of the International Settlement.

Major Battle Looms In Northeast China

TIENTSIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Chinese advance guards swept around both flanks of the Japanese Army southwest of Peiping today and struck simultaneously in an effort to encircle the 30,000 Japanese troops immobilized there by torrential rains.

A major battle was developing along a 150-mile front. China's modernized army was attacking from four directions to thrust the Japanese Army out of conquered northeast China.

Japanese troops were hurriedly withdrawn from their extended positions west of Peiping and concentrated on the east bank of the Yungting River in the Fengtai and Wanpinghsien suburbs of Peiping and in Peiping proper.

Japanese warplanes were bombing the entire area from Nentoukow, 20 miles west of Peiping, to a point 40 miles to the southwest on the Peiping-Tientsin Railway.

Aid for China Sought in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Messages appealing for American aid to China are being distributed today with bundles from many of New York City's numerous Chinese laundries, according to James Lee, secretary of the Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance. Funds collected from the 4000 laundry workers in the city have already been sent to China, Mr. Lee said.

A leaflet placed in laundry packages was headed, "A Message to the American People" and urged that Japanese "aggression in China" be stopped with the assistance of "all Americans who are mindful of peace, justice and humanity, as well as their own welfare."

Peking in Its Days of Imperial Splendor

An American woman's recollections of picnics and fairs, the summer palace and visits of state before the coming of the monarchy—A city of princes and beggars, dust storms and flowering trees.

Imperial Peking—who has not dreamed of its Oriental splendors under the Manchus! Are the Japanese conquerors, having set the former "Boy Emperor of China," Henry Pu-Yi, on the throne as Emperor Kang-Teh of Manchoukuo, planning to restore him to Peiping and to a new Dragon Throne as a façade for their economic and political aims?

With such questions timely, out of memory's scrapbook Marcia Graves Loring of Wellesley, Mass., selects for readers of The Christian Science Monitor recollections of her visit to Peking as a guest of state in the last days of the monarchy.

Just 26 years ago this August, the Court at Peking had only a few months until it should be forced to depart before the triumphant Republic. About a year before these historic events Mrs. Loring saw Imperial Peking as guest of the Foreign Minister. Two articles tell her story. The first follows:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Peking, city of tragedy, of romance and tradition, old, yet ageless as time itself. A city of unparalleled contrast, where ragged beggars crouch in filthy grey-walled streets through which in furs and satins ride nobles in kingly state.

A city of whirling dust storms, of piercing winds, of ice blue skies, and flowering trees. A walled city of mystery, whose true history the foreigner will never know.

China, the inscrutable, to whose secret Imperial Peking alone held the key. . . .

* * *

In the spring of 1910, as a girl of 18 accompanied by my mother on a trip around the world, I received an invitation to visit Peking with our party as guests of His Excellency Liang Tun Yen, who served as minister of foreign affairs for China in the last days of the monarchy.

So a dream world, of which I had hoped to know only in stories, became a reality for a few never-to-be-forgotten weeks. The world of legation life, of Peking picnics, of dinners at the famous Wagon Lits. A world of Chinese princes and princesses, of glittering palaces and age-old temples. In this world also were the squalor and poverty of dark narrow streets and humble ignorant people, which are part of the Chinese puzzle.

We were conveyed to the famous "Peking picnics," riding through clouds of dust, or against gusts of wind, in Peking carts. Now if you have never ridden in a Peking cart, over roads of oozing mud or deep jagged holes, you have never known travel discomfort. You may sit on the floor on padded cotton mats, under the stifling roof, or across the shafts over wooden wheels; any of them is torture. Even the three Liang children chose their ponies on these expeditions.

* * *

Preceded by "Mafoos"

But I, as the guest of His Excellency, must sit inside the cart, in the secluded state worthy of the titles the "Mafoos," or runners in the Liang livery, bestowed on me. On one of the rare, crystal clear mornings of North China, our equipage—for it was nothing less—would assemble at the compound gate. A luxurious landeau, ornamented with the Liang crest, which was drawn by a pair of horses and driven by a liveried coachman, took us to the outskirts of the city.

Ahead through narrow streets ran the "Mafoos," shrilling excitedly in high sing-song voices the flattering compliments accorded to a guest. Chi How translated the jargon:

"Make way for the honorable guests of the House of Liang. The great foreign ladies are from across the water. The young one with hair of gold is worth thousands of taels of silver. Her fairness is of the almond trees and her suitors are as many as the leaves of autumn. With her are her gracious mother and His Excellency Tong, a most noble Mandarin."

Outside the city we picked up the waiting carts and rode through rough wild country to the Temple of Pi-yün-tse. Ancient beyond memory of the white race, it rose terrace upon terrace, in the tree-clad hills. The brush of April had splashed the pink and white of almond and pear trees against the green of arbor vitae and the gray stone of the temple.

In a small ruined alcove the walls were covered with grotesque carvings of the Confucian heaven and hell. On a stone terrace the servants had made ready our tiffin, including chicken, French bread, pastries and fruits. The entrancing beauty of that stronghold of an ancient Oriental faith was worth many rides in those Peking carts.

* * *

Pleasures of a Fair

We lived in the Manchu City, the northern wall area within which the Forbidden City lay in royal seclusion. One of the children's favorite jaunts was to climb the fortress-topped walls of the Hatamen Gate, out onto the wall itself. On the wall were the bronze astronomical instruments used by the ancients. From the wall also, we could trace the course over which the relief forces had marched a few years before to the aid of beleaguered Peking, during the Boxer rebellion.

But the greatest treat for the children was to take rickshas into the Chinese City, outside the south wall of the Manchu city, when a fair was in progress. A fair is—to Chinese children—theater, circus and carnival rolled into one. The blue-clad coolies crouched on the ground, their wares spread out before them. Most of it was rubbish, but sometimes one found little crystal stuff bottles, brilliant blue kingfisher ornaments, trinkets of jade and carved yak horns.

Manchu women with their ornate headdresses and bound feet; sheepskin-clad farmers from Mongolia with their camels; ragged city folk, with their queues tied with string, instead of the prescribed red silk, mingled in the crowd. The "rat poison" man, with his pyramid of desiccated rats, beside him, whined the merits of his products. And above the noise and color hung the smell of Chinese crowds, like no other odor on earth, it comes close to being the essence of much that is China.

Visit to Summer Palace

We went often to the Temple of Heaven, south of the Chinese City, with its blue tile roof, a blue which has no color rival. We went also to the Lama Temple where yellow-clad Buddhist priests chanted their ceaseless prayers to the accompaniment of whirling prayer wheels.

On one unforgettable day, we drove to the Summer Palace, until a year and a half before the home of the "Old Buddha" and her grandnephew, then a boy and now Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo. His Excellency Liang had attended a reception at the palace the day before and had been received by the boy Emperor. He had brought back to us a present of little boiled cakes, presented to him at the audience. Accompanied by Mr. Tong, we all drove out to the gardens of the Summer Palace.

Then in its prime, it was exquisitely beautiful, with flowering trees and the great lake in which rested the Dowager Empress's famous Marble Boat. The many buildings of the palace rose, blue tile roof on roof, along the lake shore. The fierce stone lions, so typical of Chinese architecture, guarded the roof corners. Our servant laid tiffin in the rest house, with its carved and gilded walls open to the sky. After tiffin, we mounted little Peking ponies and climbed the hillside to the Jade Mountain with its ruined temple and its Jade Spring, the stream rushing down toward the lake.

* * *

We had to hurry back to the city that day, for His Excellency was entertaining the British minister at dinner. It was served in the Chinese manner, bird's nest soup, Peking eggs, shark's fins, rice, strange Chinese pastries and priceless rarities from Tibet.

I have never forgotten the setting for that dinner party: The great room with its painted screens, its teak-wood carvings and gifts from many emperors throughout the world; the legation guests in their dress uniforms and Paris gowns, a strong contrast to their host in his brocaded satin robe, emblazoned with decorations from many kings and countries.

His wife was hostess, though her appearance at a dinner to which men were invited was a concession to the importance of the affair. She spoke no language other than her own, and her simple gown looked plain indeed, beside the evening dresses of the other women. Yet she presided at that dinner table as might a queen, with the grace and dignity inherent in a Chinese lady.

Underwood

The Former Dowager Empress of China
Her Grand-Nephew, the "Boy Emperor," Is Now Titular Head of Manchukuo

Refugee Situation Eases in Far East

MANILA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Indications that the refugee situation in China had eased were reflected today in the announcement of the Dollar Steamship Line that its two passenger vessels, the President Hoover and President McKinley, had been released from further emergency duty in the war zone.

Hull's Fourteen Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The fourteen points for world peace issued by Secretary Hull July 16 were as follows:

1. This country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace.
2. We advocate national and international self-restraint.
3. We advocate abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy and from intercourse in the internal affairs of other nations.
4. We advocate adjustment of problems in international relations by process of peaceful negotiation and agreement.
5. We advocate faithful observance of international agreements.
6. Upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaties, we believe in modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.
7. We believe in respect by all nations of established obligations.
8. We stand for revitalizing and strengthening of international law.
9. We advocate steps toward promotion of economic security and stability the world over.
10. We advocate lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade.
11. We seek effective equality of commercial opportunity and we urge upon all nations application of the principle of equality of treatment.
12. We believe in limitation and reduction of armament.
13. Realizing the necessity for maintaining armed forces adequate for national security, we are prepared to reduce or to increase our own armed forces in proportion to reductions or increases made by other countries.
14. We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments, but we believe in co-operative effort by peaceful and practicable means in support of the principles hereinbefore stated.

Text of Hull's Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—International co-operation in an effort to bring peace to the Far East was declared to be the basis of United States policy in the present crisis by Secretary Hull in a statement issued yesterday. The text of the statement follows:

At his press conference on Aug. 17, the Secretary of State announced that (1), legislative action to make available funds for purposes of emergency relief necessitated by the situation in the Far East had been asked and that (2), this Government had given orders for a regiment of marines to prepare to proceed to Shanghai. The Secretary then discussed at some length the principles of policy on which this Government was proceeding.

The situation at Shanghai is in many respects unique. Shanghai is a great cosmopolitan center, with a population of over 3,000,000, a part of which has been developed by the nationals of many countries, at which there have prevailed mutually advantageous contacts of all types and varieties between and among the Chinese and people of almost all other countries of the world.

At Shanghai, there exists a multiplicity of rights and interests which are of inevitable concern to many countries, including the United States.

In the present situation, the American Government is engaged in facilitating in every way possible an orderly and safe removal of American citizens from areas where there is special danger. Further, it is the policy of the American Government to afford its nationals appropriate protection primarily against mobs or other uncontrolled elements.

For that purpose it has for many years maintained small detachments of armed forces in China, and for that purpose it is sending the present small re-enforcement. These armed forces there have no mission of aggression. It is their function to be of assistance toward maintenance of order and security. It has been the desire and the intention of the American Government to remove these forces when performance of their function of protection is no longer called for, and such remains its desire and expectation.

All Nations Concerned

The issues and problems which are of concern to this Government in the present situation in the Pacific area go far beyond merely the immediate question of protection of the nationals and interests of the United States.

The conditions which prevail in that area are intimately connected with and have a direct and fundamental relationship to the general principles of policy to which attention was called in the statement of July 16, which statement has evoked expressions of approval from more than 50 governments.

This Government is firmly of the opinion that the principles summarized in that statement should effectively govern international relationships.

When there unfortunately arises in any part of the world the threat or the existence of serious hostilities, the matter is of concern to all nations.

Without attempting to pass judgment regarding the merits of the controversy, we appeal to the parties to refrain from resort to war. We urge that they settle their differences in accordance with principles which in the opinion not alone of our people, but of most peoples of the world should govern in international relationships.

We consider applicable throughout the world, in the Pacific area as elsewhere, the principles set forth in the statement of July 16. That statement of principles is comprehensive and basic. It embraces the principles embodied in many treaties, including the Washington conference treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Paris.

Continuing Consultations

From the beginning of the present controversy in the Far East we have been urging upon both the Chinese and the Japanese Governments the importance of refraining from hostilities and of maintaining peace. We have been participating constantly in consultation with interested governments directed toward peaceful adjustment.

This Government does not believe in political alliances or entanglements, nor does it believe in extreme isolation. It does believe in international co-operation for the purpose of seeking through pacific methods the achievement of those objectives set forth in the statement of July 16.

In the light of our well-defined attitude and policies and within the range thereof, this Government is giving most solicitous attention to every phase of the Far Eastern situation, toward safeguarding the lives and welfare of our people and making effective the policies—especially the policy of peace—in which this country believes and to which it is committed.

This Government is endeavoring to see kept alive, strengthened and revitalized, in reference to the Pacific area and to all the world, these fundamental principles.

Japan Has Immense Stake In Shanghai, China's Key City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was inevitable that hostilities resulting from Japanese expansion in North China would spread to Shanghai. For this most important city in China has been for over two decades the center of a large Japanese population and large Japanese investments. As in 1932, fighting in the north produced conflict in Shanghai. "Incidents" occurred, and the Japanese landed forces to supplement their local garrison. This action heightened tension and produced extensive warfare between Chinese and Japanese forces in Shanghai's environs.

The Japanese have good cause to protect their interests in Shanghai, for Japan's stake in this city is the result of steady growth. It represents money invested in going industries, in shipping, banks, and trading firms to the value of more than $225,000,000. In contrast, Japanese interests in North China are primarily potential. While there is considerable Japanese investment in factories in Tientsin and in railway and mining enterprises in Shangtung province, it is future trade and future economic exploitation that Japan is fighting for in North China.

Present Japanese interests in Shanghai largely date from the World War period, and can be measured by the steady increase in Japanese trade, population and investments in the International Settlement, where Japanese factories and residents are almost exclusively located.

After 1914 world trade was increasingly directed toward supplying the war needs of Europe. Great Britain, Germany, France, and later the United States were forced to curtail their efforts in the Chinese market and this provided an opportunity for Japan to fill the gap. From 1914 to 1919 the value of customs revenue in Shanghai from Japanese sources increased 76 per cent while the value of total customs revenue from all foreign sources increased only 18 per cent.

Japanese Residents Increase

Increased Japanese trade brought additional Japanese residents to Shanghai. In 1910 there were only 3361 Japanese in a total foreign population of 13,536 in the International Settlement. In 1920 the Japanese population of the International Settlement had increased to 10,715, almost half of the total foreign inhabitants who at that time numbered 23,307. The economic advantages gained during the World War were the basis for a steady growth in Japanese population after 1920. By 1935, the Japanese residents of the International Settlement numbered 20,342 in a total foreign population of 38,917. This figure approximates the total Japanese population of Shanghai before the recent influx of Japanese refugees from the interior.

Japanese investments in Shanghai in 1914 have been appraised at about $30,000,000 (U. S. currency). This includes only direct business investments as investments in securities are exceedingly difficult to estimate. By 1930 Japanese investments had increased to about $215,000,000. A Japanese study published in Tokyo in 1931 stated that Japanese investments in Shanghai had increased seven times from 1914 to 1930 while their investments in Manchuria during the same period had increased only four times.

The fact that Japanese investments in Shanghai in 1930 constituted one-fourth of Japan's total business investment in China including Manchuria, indicates the importance of Japanese interests in this city. Since 1930, Japanese investments have increased to their present estimated total of $225,000,000. In the spring of this year, the Shanghai press reported that Japanese residents of Shanghai were seeking to borrow as much as $15,000,000 in Japan to finance new undertakings in addition to their present interests which include textile factories, shipping, banking, and many small enterprises.

The steady growth of Japanese financial and economic interests in Shanghai since 1914 has led the Japanese residents to seek greater influence in the political affairs of the International Settlement. The Settlement is governed by a Municipal Council of nine foreigners to which five Chinese have been added since 1928. The foreign members of the Council are elected by those few foreigners in the Settlement who possess the high property qualifications for voting—about 3800 out of 38,000 in 1937.

British Dominate

Since the creation of the Settlement, a majority of the foreign members of the council have been British, and they have dominated Shanghai affairs. British interests are larger than those of any other national group (their direct investment is over $700,000,000), and most of the responsible positions in the municipal administration have been held by British nationals under an efficient civil service system.

Since 1927, by common agreement, the foreign membership of the Municipal Council has consisted of five British, two American, and two Japanese representatives. Until 1932 little attempt was made by the Japanese to challenge the long-standing British influence in the Settlement. After 1932, however, it was evident that the Japanese intended to play a more decisive role in the city. The Japanese language press began to demand more municipal benefits from the council, particularly in education. It was openly suggested that since Japanese interest was larger than American, a re-allocation of foreign representatives on the council was necessary. A ratio of four British, three Japanese and two Americans was proposed by some, while others suggested a 3—3—3 ratio as a beginning.

Attempts in 1935 to secure the chairmanship of the council for a Japanese member were apparently thwarted by the opposing votes of the Chinese. Finally, in 1936, the Japanese made a vigorous attempt to elect three representatives to the council. This move was unsuccessful, due to the concerted action of the British and American voters, who apparently agreed not to vote for the additional Japanese candidate. No change took place in the 1937 elections, but the Japanese press has been unremitting in its criticism of the council during the past year.

After 1927, when the Municipal Council was forced by the demands of Chinese nationalism to inaugurate a policy of admitting Chinese to the higher administrative positions in the Settlement, the Japanese insisted on the appointment of an equal number of their nationals to similar posts. Between 1928 and 1932 this demand was met in the appointment of Japanese to the positions of deputy police commissioner, assistant police commissioner, assistant secretary and press officer.

Japan Controls Hongkew

Along with this attempt to gain additional influence in the government of the Settlement, the Japanese have exercised greater control over the Hongkew district of the International Settlement. It is in this district, now the scene of bitter fighting in which most of the Japanese live, and in which most of the Japanese factories are located. In the 1932 affair Japanese marines took complete control of Hongkew and refused to permit International Settlement police to function there.

The district was restored to municipal control after the fighting had ceased but the Japanese, evidently anticipating future complications, purchased from the Municipal Council a piece of land just outside the boundary of the International Settlement north of the Hongkew district and erected on it a large granite barracks to house their permanent garrison. This "fortress" is actually in Chinese territory although on one of the "outside" roads owned and policed by the Municipal Council.

On two occasions since 1932, Japanese forces have occupied the Hongkew district, assuming police functions.

It may be important to note that Hongkew was once considered by the Japanese as a site for an exclusive concession.

It is difficult to guess what Japan's aims in Shanghai are while fighting is still in progress for control of the city. Should the Japanese win in Shanghai they would be able to bring untold pressure on the Chinese Government, for over 50 per cent of China's foreign trade flows through this city and over 45 per cent of the customs revenue comes from Shanghai. In addition, Chinese financial and business interests in the International Settlement are very large, due to the Settlement's traditional safety and freedom from the control of the Chinese Government.

On the other hand the Japanese stake in Shanghai is of such vital importance that they cannot afford to let it be destroyed without a struggle, any more than the Chinese can afford to permit domination of their key city by Japan.

William C. Johnstone

Firm Orders 70 Buses

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seventy buses costing about $425,000 have been ordered by St. Louis Public Service Company. The company's order was split among four firms: Yellow Truck & Coach Co., Pontiac, Mich.; Mack Trucks, Allentown, Penna.; Twin Coach Co., Kent, Ohio, and Ford Motor Co., Detroit.

Amusements
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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment
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The Firefly
WITH ALLAN JONES
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Mats. 50c, 75c, $1—Eves. 50c to $1.50 plus tax.
STATE (LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
HELD OVER—2ND WEEK
"STELLA DALLAS"
Barbara Stanwyck—John Boles
Also "THE DEVIL IS DRIVING"
Richard Dix—Joan Perry

Italy Reviews Fascist Record: School and Industrial Gains And Improved Transport Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Further evidence that the Ethiopian War was not a hastily conceived campaign, forced upon Italy in 1935, but a carefully premeditated undertaking, has been afforded by Count Volpi of Misurata, president of the Fascist Federation of Industrialists.

Speaking recently on the economic development of Italy during the 15 years of the Fascist regime, Count Volpi said that after the peak of the world's economic crisis had been reached in 1932 the situation in Italy began rapidly to improve, and "at this point the Duce conceived and prepared the African enterprise."

According to Count Volpi, the history of Italy's economic growth under the Duce's rule can be divided into three distinct periods. In the first, problems arising from the World War were settled; the second dealt with those arising from the world economic depression; the third, that of the Ethiopian War, led to the development of the self-sufficiency movement.

In meeting the contingencies of these three cycles, Count Volpi pointed out, the Government had been able to count, in an ever-growing measure, on the organised, regulated and co-ordinated co-operation of all classes of producers, thanks to the system of corporations built up during the last 15 years, a system which conciliates the interests of the several classes within a given branch of production, and the interests of the different branches of production within the nation, regulating economic life not on'- by legal enactments by instilling into all a realization of the collective interest involved in individual activities.

Social Progress Cited

After referring to the social policies of the regime which have raised the number of children attending school from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 and supplemented the teaching of the schools by the educational work of the Balilla organization; improved social insurances; introduced the 40-hour week, paid vacations for industrial workers, the Saturday half holiday, and a system which supplements the worker's basic wage by allowances for his children, Count Volpi pointed to economic progress as attested by improvements in the means of communication.

Italian roads under the Fascist regime have become as good as the best in the world; the circulation of motor vehicles has risen from 75,000 in 1922 to 500,000 today, the routes covered by public automobile services have increased fivefold, the railway system has been greatly improved, and 500 kilometers of line, or 3125 miles, are now electrified, five times more than in 1932.

Production, too, has greatly increased. In agriculture, land reclamation has already enlarged the total national production areas by 17 per cent, and will double this increase when the work now in hand is completed. Wheat production has been raised from an average of 4½ million tons to one fluctuating in normal years between seven and eight million tons.

The "battle of the wheat" has thus, Count Volpi claimed, been won. It has been accompanied by progressive increase of all other farm crops and of the number of live stock. Moreover, the policy followed tends to keep the rural population on the land.

Industrial Development

Count Volpi next reviewed industrial activities, based in Italy traditionally and for many centuries on the work of the craftsman and on small industrial units. There are some 800,000 of the former, while 130,000 small business concerns account for over half a million workers. Next come the medium-sized concerns which have sound national characteristics of their own. Large-scale mass production is carried on by 700 concerns employing more than 500 workers each, the total number in their employ barely exceeding 700,000, a number smaller than that of the craftsmen.

In examing the industrial policy of the Fascist regime, Count Volpi explained how after war-time expansion, industry experienced a severe setback. Inflation, while retarding liquidation, had only made the collapse more serious when it came, and at the same time a destructive class struggle, accompanied by strikes and lockouts, aggravated the situation. The Fascist Government carefully individualized and courageously handled, he declared, the unsatisfactory banking and industrial situations and accomplished a great work of selection and reconstruction, laying solid foundations for future development.

Trade Slump Cushioned

Following the rehabilitation of the national budget and the monetary reform of 1927 an upward swing set in. The index of industrial production (100 equal 1922) rose to 228 in 1929 when a 127 per cent increase was averaged for all branches of production. As the increase in the agricultural sector did not exceed 38 per cent, the degree of industrial growth becomes evident. It was, Count Volpi said, the maximum attained in any country. During the same period the average world increase did not exceed 47 per cent.

Then came 1929 with the great economic depression which marked the close of the era of economic liberalism the world over. The economic system of a whole century, after attaining its maximum development, collapsed as its means of self-preservation no longer sufficed to save it.

As in all other countries, so in Italy, the index of production declined. But less steeply than elsewhere—by one third only—because social discipline and state aid safeguarded production to the fullest extent possible.

Labor Surplus Reduced

After reaching the culminating point of the depression in 1932, a laborious process of revision began. Positions improved in all sectors. The 40-hour week decongested the labor market; tax exemptions stimulated work in the building trades with satisfactory reactions in other sectors; unemployment ceased to be a cause of anxiety; and even foreign trade showed signs of revival.

It was when this stage had been reached that events led to the African expedition which demanded of all Italian producers a supreme effort to prepare everything needed for the oversea operations of 500,000 fighting men, while equipping a great home army ready to meet all eventualities.

Imports were regulated, the special powers conferred on the Commissariat for munitions extended, all [illegible]nomic forces of the country [illegible]ed. Industrial activity ro[illegible]thstanding difficulties of all [illegible]increased by sanctions, which reduced trade with the sanction countries by 80 per cent. This made it necessitary to curtail imports, seriously handicapping manufacturing activities.

Automobile Sales Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Domestic July sales of new passenger cars in the 31 states reporting registrations to date dropped 1.83 per cent under the same month last year, R. L. Polk & Co. announced yesterday. Estimates place total July sales at 365,000 units against 380,236 in June.

American West's Tree Belt Grows Up

Erosion of soil on farms checked by the survival of 23,000,000 seedlings which withstood attacks of droughts, grasshoppers and political change.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Withstanding drought, grasshoppers and politics, some 23,000,000 young trees have taken root in the dustbowl states in the last two years and are beginning to serve as a green buffer against wind and rain erosion in the Shelterbelt, that zone marked out from Canada to the Gulf for partial forestation.

This addition to the arboreal population of the wind-scorched prairies is reported by federal foresters who are continuing to direct the project which is now under WPA.

Since the first tree was planted under the Shelterbelt program in March, 1935, at Mangum, Okla., 2573 miles of "strip"—forested areas about 165 feet wide—have been set to growing in the zone designated on both sides of the 100th meridian in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, according to the forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In addition, some 6500 farm homes in this zone have been supplied with leafy surroundings under the program.

Forestation in the Shelterbelt has continued despite the fact that the original project was dissolved a year ago. At that time the WPA cooperated with the Forest Service by setting up the Prairie States Forestry Project to carry on. This project is contining the work on a reduced scale, planting being done by persons from relief rolls. Continuance of the program in the near future is therefore dependent upon allocation of WPA funds or action of Congress.

Tree Types Carefully Selected

What has been accomplished up to the present in this vast undertaking? Only beginnings, of course, in the effort to build a woodland wind-break midway between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Not as many trees have been planted as the original program called for, and drought thinned out many planted areas severely. Still these beginnings are important, observers says.

Veteran foresters didn't expect this task to be an easy one. Staff members of the United States Forest Service who had been working on the Shelterbelt idea for 30 years were aware that it was going to be difficult to get trees to grow in the more or less arid regions of the six states through which the zone is marked. They were convinced, however, that certain types of trees, properly cared for, could thrive there. They studied the experience of Europeans nations which had planted shelterbelts, and borrowed from them.

They have learned now which trees are best adapted to this mid-West land. Those that proved best suited to this region were the Chinese elm, American elm, cottonwood, Russian olive, hackberry, wild plum and red cedar. Saplings and even seeds must be natives of the region in which they are to grow, it has also been found.

Despite all precautions, a good many trees were lost. Little more than half of all those planted pulled through the mid-summer hazards of the two years, the forest service finds. Of the total, 44,826,135 trees set out in the six states only 51.2 per cent were still waving green branches this spring.

Drought Caused Heavy Losses

That the high casualty rate was due to drought and grasshoppers, two abnormal conditions, is indicated, federal foresters believe, by the fact that the big loss occurred in the months of July and August, 1936. For up to July 1 of last year 82.7 per cent of the saplings were still flourishing. The 31 per cent drop came in the two blistering months of no rain.

Allowing for this reduction—severest in Kansas where only 40 per cent of the saplings pulled through—still the tree population of the six states is importantly augmented. In terms of strips 17 to 21 rows of trees in width, some 2500 miles have been forested. This is equivalent to about 74 square miles, not counting farm home plantings.

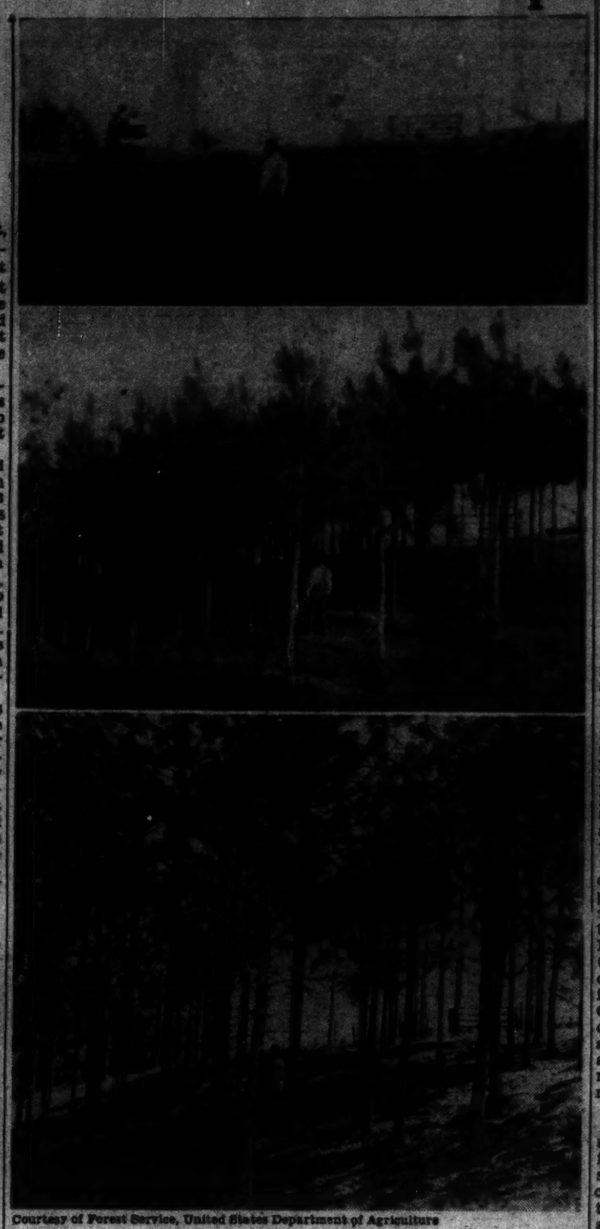
While this is by no means sufficient to accomplish fully two main objectives of the Shelterbelt program—the breaking of winds and the conservation of water—it means that the work is really going ahead. The project was never meant to be as large as the public often assumed. Statements given out describing the Shelterbelt Zone as 1000 miles long and 100 miles wide gave many the impression that a solid forest of this width and length was proposed. Actually, the dimensions were those merely of the zone in which special plantings were to be made. In this zone it was expected that there would be a great deal of cultivated land also. In fact, one purpose of the shelterbelt strips is to protect tilled fields from searing winds and soil-devouring gales.

Drift of Sand Checked

The United States Forest Service declares that these strips have already proved valuable in saving crops. Down at Altus, Okla., where a shelter strip was planted, a certain farmer is eating watermelon this year which was raised on land that never grew watermelon before. Cottonwood trees, say the foresters, checked the drifting of sand upon this field, drifting which the year before prevented even cotton from growing there.

Another example is found in the experience of John Turner, a farmer of St. John, Kan. Mr. Turner has two fields, one sheltered by black locust trees planted some 20 years ago as a private shelterbelt, the other open to the searing winds from the southeast. On the exposed field Mr. Turner raised 12 bushels per acre, but on the adjacent one, protected by the locusts, he got 25 bushels of grain to the acre. He credited the difference to the protection afforded by the grove.

In the experience of farmers like these two, and in petitions received from farmers in many localities who want to share in the benefits of the program, the Forest Service sees proof of its value. Farmers are not theorists, say the foresters, and if they are willing to prepare the soil and put up fences to protect the young trees, it means that they believe such planting is worth while in economic value received.



Courtesy of Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Farmer's Industry Saves Hillside

Upper Picture Shows Start in Planting Seedlings. Five Years Later (Middle) the Trees Have Developed Shady Foliage. After 10 Years (Lower) a Strong Protection Against Shifting Soil Appears

Commission Works to Bind Chile and Bolivia in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Chile and Bolivia have recntly been busy showing the American world that, despite historical differences, they can get along peaceably and prosperously together. Friendship seems to have been injected into their relation since the Chaco war and some South Americans attribute this to Bolivia's realization that she must concentrate on her Pacific outlets, which lie mainly through Chile, now that the Atlantic route via Paraguay and Argentina seems semi-barred.

There is also a broader interpretation of the latest negotiations between the two countries. Bolivia with a broad territory and a diversity of products, must have several outlets. Oil and sub-tropical produce found in the eastern provinces must be shipped through Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, while exports of the Andean zone chiefly minerals, must be run down the mountain slopes to the Pacific ports through Chile and Peru.

This neighborly solution of Bolivia's problem is finding more favor in South America. The La Paz government looks upon it with satisfaction, feeling it its much better to have co-operation on every border than to run the risk of international trouble by making a plunge in a specific direction to secure its own sovereign route to the sea. Bolivians are gradually being won to the idea that it is really more profitable to have their neighbors competing in co-operation than united in uncertainty and suspicion of a further appeal to arms. Indeed, there are many who argue that Bolivia will be in an enviable political and economic situation by retaining her existing geographical status, if she wins friendly relationships on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Friendship With Brazil

Bolivia is well-started on this new road of friendship-forming. Brazil, apparently, has cast aside the policy of indifference and takes much more interest in her southern neighbor. It was recently revealed that railroad and highway construction will be pushed ahead, to connect with the Bolivian frontier, and now an agreement is reported in Rio de Janeiro to ensure that Bolivian petroleum will have outlet this way.

Another development is the more harmonious relationship between Bolivia and Argentina. Bolivians were deeply distrustful of Argentine diplomacy during the Chaco war and felt that it was exercised against them. This feeling has been partially corrected since Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas has led the peace-makers in Buenos Aires. Tourist traffic has been re-established and trade has picked up. A return to the old friendship between Bolivia and Argentina presupposes a reconciliation of the former power with its old foe, Paraguay. And within the triangle is sound up the ultimate security of Bolivia's obvious and most suitable fluvial outlet to the Atlantic. An enduring settlement of the Chaco war, it is recognized, will take some time and it can not be hastened by any spectacular action. Both Bolivians and Paraguayans seem prepared for a gradual process.

On the Pacific

Regarding the Pacific, Bolivia lies nearer this ocean. It had a geographical stake on this littoral at one time, but that is another story. It is a matter of history and will probably remain so. A succession of governments in La Paz has revealed Bolivian policy as desiring to create permanent but improved relations with the two frontier neighbors, on the basis of existing treaties.

As for Peru, it is only necessary to mention the peace treaty and non-aggression pact signed in Lima two years ago to show the importance attributed in that country to the regulating function which Bolivia can play in the southern commonwealth of American nations. There is one railway, via Lake Titicaca, which unites Bolivia and Peru, at Mollendo port, and there are satisfactory transit rights.

Bolivia's immediate future, however, is mainly linked with Chile. The bulk of Bolivian trade goes out and comes in via Arica and Antofagasta, two northern Chilean ports, united by rail with La Paz. The former route has more political importance, because it was built by Chile for Bolivia as an obligation of the treaty of peace of 1904. This treaty and the transit facilities conferred therein to Bolivia have been reaffirmed in the negotiations for a permanent trade agreement now proceeding in Santiago and La Paz.

Market Exchange

A mixed commission in Santiago has drawn up the bases of the new treaty and an accord has been reached on transit. Many transit rights have existed before, but in future these and new ones are to be practised. It is hoped to open a market for Chilean manufacturers in Bolivia. The commission recommend preferential treatment for Chilean cement, footwear, glass, ropes and cordage. Bolivia, in the terms of a resolution, will speed up production of fruit, such as bananas, coffee, sugar for which there is a ready market in Chile. Intertwined are decisions to facilitate banking and exchange operations, to simplify the passport system and to improve and cheapen communications.

In order to strengthen ties between the two countries Chile undertakes the construction in Santiago of a home for Bolivian students, to be called the Casa de Bolivia, while a Chile-Bolivian Institute will be established in La Paz. The two institutions will work together, stimulating intellectual interchange and securing facilities for the students of both countries.

Veterans Assail Immigration Policy

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—Delegates attending the 39th annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans criticized Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, yesterday in proposed resolutions attacking communism and aliens.

Col. William L. Grayson of Savannah, Ga., chairman of the resolutions committee, said a resolution submitted to him protested against what it termed a "sympathetic attitude" of Miss Perkins toward aliens.

The chairman indicated that the proposal would ask the veterans to go on record accusing the secretary of "failure to administer immigration laws" and attribute to this asserted failure a considerable portion of the country's unemployment on the ground 6,000,000 aliens reside here illegally.

Reich Conference Seeks Control Of Germans Abroad

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 24—The international problem of National Socialist propaganda abroad has risen to the front in connection with a conference about to open at Stuttgart.

National Socialism is a movement which affects 15,000,000 Germans outside the Reich as well as 70,000,000 inside. The question is important because if Germans in Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and elsewhere came to look upon the Chancellor of the Third Reich as authority to whom they owed first allegiance that would clearly make them enemies of their own states. National Socialist parties are therefore frowned upon in most European countries.

To clarify their position, the Reich Government, at least in theory, has drawn a line between German minorities abroad and German subjects abroad, and last January appointed Ernst Bohle as chief of the foreign department of the National Socialist Party to organize all German subjects living outside the Reich.

Has Wide Application

This means, first, that efforts are being made to convert these persons into ardent National Socialists, and, second, to watch and control them from Germany.

Herr Bohle's organization also affects millions of foreign Germans who are not subjects of the Reich. For if Reich subjects in Austria, Hungary and Roumania, for example, are to be organized as National Socialists they will tend to imbue some of the German minorities in these countries with their ideals.

This foreign organization has thus come to be regarded as a state-supported propaganda agency. Its consequent unpopularity has become the subject of a statement by Herr Bohle. His argument is that while Germans abroad are to be made conscious of their "spiritual identification" with National Socialist Germany, nevertheless National Socialist Party groups in foreign lands are not to carry on propaganda among other inhabitants. They are rather to resemble German diplomatic representatives.

Service for Germans

This presumably means that just as a German consul or minister in foreign countries is supposedly to serve German citizens only and not carry on political activity, so a National Socialist Party organization abroad is to serve German citizens only and not try to win others to the cause.

This is the official explanation of the mission of the party in foreign lands. But many believe that the boundary between German citizens and other Germans in foreign lands is so fragile that the organization cannot fail to conduct political propaganda with the backing of the state and under the cover of diplomatic protection. It is this supposition that Herr Bohle has taken pains expressly to deny.

Seaport on Road To Santander Falls To Franco Troops

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 24 (AP)—Castro Urdiales, tiny seaport along the coastal road to Santander, fell to Spanish Insurgents yesterday as their northern armies moved forward with little resistance along the entire length of the 75-mile front.

With six separate armies stretched from the east, not far from Bilbao, all the way south and west even to the Asturian front, Insurgent soldiers are moving forward.

The drive is aimed to conquer the last coastal provinces in Madrid Government hands, Santander and Asturias, freeing northern Spain of resistance to the Insurgent regime and liberating the Insurgent forces for an offensive, either against Valencia, Barcelona or Madrid.

Scarcely a shot was fired along the entire route as Black Arrow Division troops marched five miles along two coastal roads to Castro Urdiales, occupying the heights and city of 12,000 whence all Santander defenders fled.

On the south front 20,000 foreign legionnaires drove northward through fortifications and three columns pushed closer to beleaguered Santander itself.

The chief obstacle to the general advance no longer is the main Government fighting force, but battalions of Asturian miners who are opposing the southern Insurgent columns in guerilla warfare.

The most serious opposition is broken-down bridges, blown out by cleverly placed dynamite by the Asturians, necessitating halts for supplies and ammunitions while engineers toss temporary spans over the gorges abounding in the continual mountains.

Partition Plan for Palestine Fostered Arab-Jewish Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The scheme for partitioning Palestine into two independent states—Jewish along the Mediterranean coast, Arab in the interior with separate access to the sea—as proposed by the British Royal Commission under Earl Peel, was a compromise designed to meet friction that has got out of hand between the mutually antagonistic races.

The Jews object to it for two main reasons. One is the smallness of the area allotted to them, an area roughly equal in size to one fifth of the small principality of Wales. They say this area is utterly insufficient to accommodate the 3,000,000 distressed members of their community in Central Europe and elsewhere, who are in need of that "National Home" they have been promised.

The other reason is that the scheme leaves in other hands what the Jews regard passionately as essential centers of Zionism. These centers include Jerusalem with its 70,000 Zionist inhabitants—the very headquarters of their faith—also the great electrical works in the north and the potash factory in the south which are world monuments to Jewish enterprise, initiative and resource.

The Jews also say that immediately to the south of the area allotted to them is a practically empty desert, large enough to meet most of their requirements, and of such a kind that if it were handed over to them they could irrigate it, whereas for centuries it has lain desolate and unused.

Arabs Recall Promises

The Arabs have found other criticisms. Their opposition to the scheme has been no less sincere, though at least at first it has been much less bitter than that of the Jews. The Arab view is based upon the claim that Palestine is their own country, that they have been led by the powers to believe it would be reserved for them in its entirety, and that the scheme hands over the richest of its districts to aliens who will thus be placed in control of 250,000 of their fellow countrymen now resident in the proposed Jewish state.

The answer to these objections is on practical grounds. Hostility between Jews and Arabs, it is claimed, has become such that separation of the two races is necessary. The proposed system, it is pointed out, gives to each side the intensely coveted boon of independence, which neither could otherwise have enjoyed. The Arabs are told that only a small dent has been made in the territories that are to be handed over to them. The Jews are reminded that they get possession in peace of that National Home in Zion which has been their great aspiration during the thousands of years they have been in exile.

Lines Open to Modification

Both sides are asked to recognise that the particular boundary line adopted has been impartially chosen, also that it is still open to modification by a commission, if any improvement on it can be shown to be practicable having regard to all the involved circumstances of the case.

Lord Peel and his fellow commissioners recognize that many of the objections to the scheme are real. At the same time they claim that it is the only expedient which promises permanent settlement of what has become an impossible situation.

The British attitude is compli-

Delegates Book Ship

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, and the majority of seven other members and representatives who make up the United States delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Paris, plan to sail from New York Wednesday noon in the George Washington.

Senator Barkley is chairman of the delegation. Another member is Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine.

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Railroads Reduce Man Power To Offset Wage and Cost Rises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Higher wages already granted and threats of still more increases in this and other railroad operating costs are influencing many roads to undertake retrenchment. And in the situation observers see something of a lesson in the economics of wages and their relation to industrial expenditures. At least, they say, there is an illustration of the immediate, human, employer reaction to wage increases. If prices cannot be raised, activities and spending must be curtailed.

The roads recently compromised with the demands of some 800,000 members of the 14 non-operating rail labor unions on a wage jump of 5 cents an hour. It is figured that this will add a total of $98,000,000 a year to the cost of running railroads.

The 300,000 or so members of the five operating unions have asked for a 20-per-cent increase and are now negotiating with the employers through the national mediation board, after having decided to strike if their demands are not met after exhaustion of mediation machinery.

The roads point to the added costs which would result from passage of the bill now awaiting action by the House in Washington, shortening the trains. They hold that after six years of almost steady losses for most of them, they are only now getting back on their feet and that any further increases in costs will create an almost unbearable burden. Some of the more outspoken sources expressing the employer point of view declare that the roads will be forced into government ownership if they are not allowed more freedom, and if higher wage demands are not retracted.

Cutting Maintenance

The Burlington was the first to announce a cut as a result chiefly of wage demands. It said it was letting off 300 men and cancelling orders for materials. Pay increases, it was held, would add $3,000,000 a year to Burlington expenses, and the train limit bill another $1,750,000. Next came the Illinois Central, announcing a considerable cut in its planned repair and replacement expenditures, and an earlier layoff date for summer maintenance crews than usual, as a result of wage demands and other cost increases.

Other roads announced curtailments, though not always assigning the cause to the wage or to the legislation matter. The North Western, and the Milwaukee both show considerable reductions in man power. The Rock Island says that if operating costs increase any more, it will have to abandon hope of completing an extensive maintenance and improvement program.

Of course, most roads do cut maintenance crews in the fall, but the chopping has come at a much earlier date than is common. The roads admit that their operating revenues increased 25 per cent for the first six months of 1937 over that period last year, but they insist that costs, aside from labor, have advanced and that anyway this rise only brought them up to a profitable basis for the first time since 1930.

Editorially Railway Age says:

"Sooner or later the railway industry will either have to fight in the last ditch against policies destructive of its net operating income, or find that it has finally lost its ability to maintain itself under private ownership."

Worker and Investor at Odds

No individual railway executive, though, admits that the condition of his road is such that the threat of government ownership is serious. The workers claim that they are due higher wages, chiefly because they now help produce more with the faster and more efficient trains. Within organized railroad labor, however, some pressure exists for greater share of the total income. It is held that the invested dollar continues to earn a set amount, while the laborer's return fluctuates violently with general conditions. A better balance or distribution of wealth is what is sought by many, though this radical attitude is not widely expressed, and the unions generally have been willing to discuss wages on the basis of existing rail income.

The non-operating group accepted the 5-cent increase, after having asked for 20 cents. The operating group asks for 20 per cent, but it is generally conceded that while this group will "hold out" longer, it will in the end probably accept some such compromise.

While the threat of a strike hangs over the nation, as negotiations with this operating group continue, it is recognized that under the Railway Labor Act, which provides an elaborate set of mediation machinery, the dispute is not at all likely to fail of settlement. If the current parley ends in a deadlock, the matter will go before an emergency board appointed by the President; and after another considerable period of study and discussion, a report made by this board will, it is generally conceded, be accepted.

Cabbage and Tomatoes Cause Area to Boast

WINDFALL, Ind., Aug. 24 (AP)—Farmers elsewhere may tell of their tall corn, but tillers of the soil in these parts think their tomatoes and cabbage are really crops about which to boast.

Mark Daugherty said today he had one tomato vine in his four-acre patch which by actual count bore 85 good-sized tomatoes.

A. D. Doggett bought out a head of cabbage which weighed 13 pounds after being trimmed.

Schooling to Fit Social and Trade Needs Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—More education appropriate to present-day living and less of the Latin-geometry type of curriculum was urged here recently by Dr. Charles H. Judd, head of the department of education at the University of Chicago.

General education should divorce itself from the aristocratic tradition of "liberal education," Dr. Judd said, in an Oriential Institute lecture, pointing out that European tradition and definition of liberal education has no place in the American educational system and that what this country needs is a liberal education appropriate to present-day life.

"All that is necessary to make possible a rational organization of the curriculum is a clear recognition of what the individual needs in his two capacies—first, in his capacity as a participating unit in community government and social life and, second, in his capacity as a productive worker playing his peculiar part in trade, commerce or a profession."

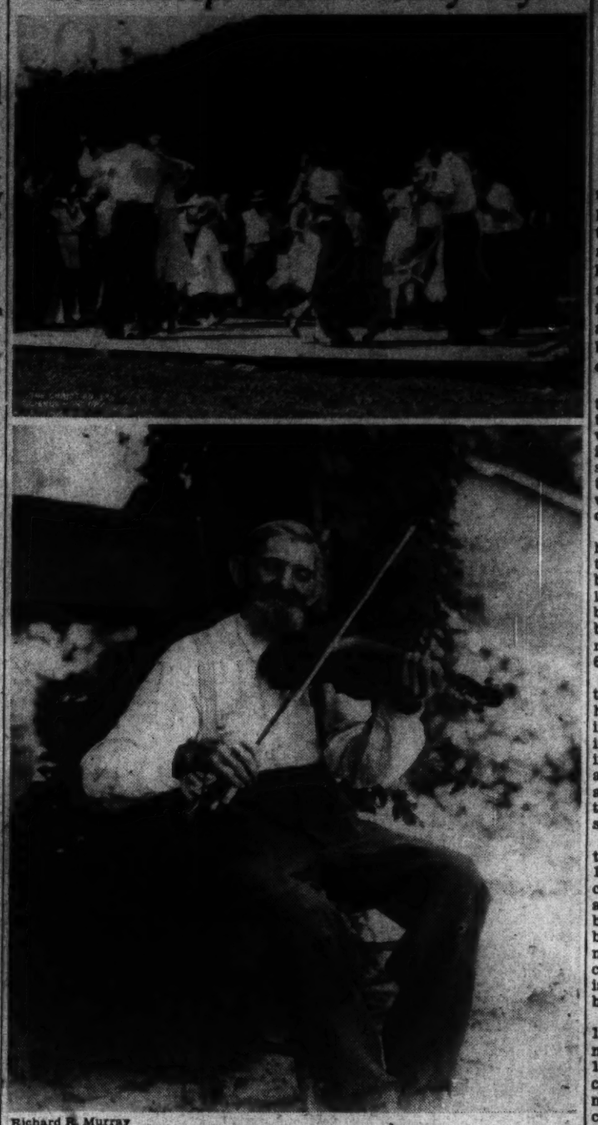
Many people are unwilling to recognize, he said, that business is becoming, if it has not already become, quite an aristocratic profession. Agriculture is receiving far more attention in the universities of this country than is theology, he said. Engineering is now on an equal footing with law, and some of the greatest endowments of recent times have gone to institutions which prepare for the new professions.

"It would not do in this country for the would-be aristocrats frankly to assert their determination to maintain themselves against the lower classes," declared Dr. Judd. "The aristocrats have been wise enough to employ a high-sounding democratic name for the peculiar brand of education which they regard as appropriate for themselves and for their children—they call it 'liberal education'."

General education and vocational education are not antagonistic, and when properly related, they do not conflict or compete with each other, the educator declared; and furthermore he pointed out that general education in the United States today should combine the teaching of liberal courses appropriate to present-day life with vocational training.

"General education should include courses needed by all members of a modern democratic society—a compact review of the sciences, natural and social," Dr. Judd concluded, "courses in the literature which records the experiences and ideals of the race, a course in social psychology describing individuals and the place of individuals in the social order. The curriculum should include vocational education, or the cultivation of the skills and techniques of operation necessary in the trades and professions."

South Keeps Music of Early Days



Richard R. Murray

Scenes at Asheville, N. C., Festival

Upper—Dance Group Exhibits Its Steps. Lower—Fiddler Practices His Tunes

Indian and English Traits Combine in Mountain Dances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The tenth annual performance of the Mountain Dance and Music Festival, of which the Asheville Chamber of Commerce is sponsor, brought out a three-day program of folk singing, fiddling, and singing of ballads. Asheville is the center of a peculiarly rich pocket of folk material in the southern Appalachians, and this program offers to writers, radio officials and general summer visitors a chance to see dances and to hear songs as they have been handed down from English origin. The dance teams come from a radius of 125 miles, and the program is offered with the idea of preserving genuine folk play and keeping true to old forms, rather than with a notion of public performance. No artificiality in dress is permitted. Grandmother sings her ballad "just as she comes out of the kitchen," and grandfather plays his fiddle "as a citizen."

The dancing of the Smoky Mountain team, comprising boys and girls who are either full or part Cherokee, and that of the Soco Gap team, who are on the border of the Cherokee area, illustrated, both in figure and in step, the amalgamation which has taken place between English and Indian art. The influence of the Corn Dance and the Victory Dance of the Indian were distinctly manifested.

Bascom Lamar Lunsford, director of the festival, explaining the characteristics of the dances, notes:

"The Indian hits the ground with a springing bounce, coming away from the ground, in contrast to the Negro, who strikes the ground as he would beat a tom-tom."

Many of the teams had a more gliding step in swinging through their figures. And of this difference between the gliding and the "buck and wing"—a sort of a foot tapping or quick shuffle step—Richard Chase, an authority on the English dance, who attended the festival, observes:

"In one of the English sword dances, there is something near to that sort of stepping. The nearest thing like it in the English tradition is the ritualistic dances in the north of England. Capt. William R. Kettlewell, who was an associate of Cecil Sharp, says the square dance developed when Scotch-Irish lived in the north of Ireland and the same sort of communities of widely isolated families such as we have in the south mountains prevailed." So this may be how running sets developed."

Among the old airs sung were "The little silk cup," "In Woodstocks Town," and "Barbara Allen."

Mechanization Seen Offsetting Labor Cost Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Mechanization and improved methods of production since the beginning of the twentieth century have offset a marked increase in labor costs and have made possible greater output and better goods without materially increasing prices to the consumer, according to an analysis prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board.

However, whether or not such a trend may be depended on to carry through the present era of general wage increases and shortened working hours is another matter. Conservatively inclined economists on the conference board's staff are unwilling to make predictions in this connection.

Up to now, technological progress has served to defray a large part of the cost of rising wages, as is shown by the board's observation that while labor costs were rising 300 per cent beyond the 1899 level, as measured by average hourly earnings, prices of manufactured goods were rising only 65 per cent.

"The extent to which mechanization and technological improvements have contributed to keep down prices in the face of rising wage costs is indicated in part by the substantial increase in 'installed primary power' and by a gradual decline in the amount of labor required in proportion to output," the board's report says.

"Data in the Census of Manufacturers shows that between 1899 and 1929 there was an increase of 331 per cent in installed power. No figures are available for subsequent years, but it seems probable that there has been little net increase. The index of man-hours per unit of product, as computed by the conference board, is now approximately 58 per cent below the 1899 level."

Compared with the averages in 1929, the index of labor cost per man-hour for the first six months of 1937 was 13 per cent higher and the corresponding price index of finished manufactured products was 8 per cent lower, according to the board's report. There has been a decline of 17 per cent in man-hours per unit of product during this period.

Traffic Safety To Be Taught On Screen in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — A comment on the financial status of Monterrey's 80,000 workmen is the fact that they all frequently attend the showings of motion-pictures—to such an extent that, after serious consideration, the traffic department of the city decided that the best means of teaching safety and rules of conduct in traffic was by means of the motion picture screen.

The requirements of the traffic department—for pedestrians, drivers and traffic police will be taught, as part of the safety campaign, in every picture house in the city for a period of one month.

The particular message to be taught is for mothers of small children. They will be warned not to allow the little ones to play in front of their houses on the sidewalks, from which it is such an easy step to the street, and will be asked not to send any child under 10 years of age on errands, however short the distance from home, which require the crossing of streets.

New York's Mayoralty Trio Say What They Intend to Do

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The curtain is up on New York city's political jamboree today, with the three mayoral candidates describing in general outlines what they stand for and what they aim to do if elected. They are Mayor LaGuardia, up for re-election; Jeremiah T. Mahoney, ex-time justice of the State Supreme Court, who is backed by the Democratic leaders of the four boroughs outside Manhattan, and Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, Tammany candidate, who was brought into the race under the auspices of Alfred E. Smith and who is the choice in the primaries of the Anti-New Deal Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Mayor LaGuardia's platform is not new. He has been carrying it out since 1933, when first elected to head the city government. Briefly, it stands for nonpartisan administration, complete independence of bosses, the wiping out of party lines and the elimination of political larceny and graft, whether it be from the city or the apple seller on the corner. He wants labor to have a fair deal and to deal fairly, and he stands solidly with the New Deal—when the New Deal agrees with his personal and political views.

Mr. Mahoney, who describes himself as "a restless Mick," also is for good government and injected, as he was, into the race by the James A. Farley Democratic machine leaders here, stands four-square with the Roosevelt Administration, for whose program he is fighting with all his five-foot-eleven inches and Franklin Street accent. Since Mr. Mahoney cannot bear inactivity, having quit the State Supreme Court bench because it was too quiet, his appeal to the voters pledges him to tolerance, economy in government, freedom from bossism and the release of the Tiger from Mr. Smith and the American Liberty League.

What Copeland Stands For

Senator Copeland, whose bid for votes embraces every religious, racial and political group in the five boroughs, wants to "free" the police force of New York City to "do its duty," which was interpreted to mean he is against the LaGuardia policy of dealing with labor. He has pledged himself to work for better schools, hospitals, milk and water supply and strict regulation of utilities under private ownership, and promises to do the job of Mayor better than Mayor LaGuardia had done it.

The Senator described his program when he came to New York yesterday after the adjournment of Congress to head his campaign staff at the Warwick Hotel. He prepared a statement in the form of a questions-and-answer announcement, which he read to reporters. In it he declared that the "enterprise" he was now engaged in was so "vital" to every man, woman and child in New York City there would be no "bitter words" from him during the campaign, so that if he had to "eat" what he said, "the words wouldn't be so hard to swallow."

"Every minute from now until election," he said, "I shall have in mind one question: 'Royal S. Copeland, what do you intend to do for the people of the city?'"

The Senator then outlines his program of "making New York City a city of better health, personal security, and financial solvency."

What He Wants

"I want its taxes lowered. If possible," he continued: "Its utilities operated for the good of its citizens; its courts pure and above reproach and independent of improper influence . . . . I want our schools even better than they are now (and I think we have fine schools). I want the police left free to maintain order, and you can let that mean anything you like . . . .

"Our eyes are directed to the goal we have set. We do not intend to be diverted by frivolities or extraneous matters."

When asked about the German National Socialist endorsement of his candidacy, over which there has been much comment, Senator Copeland said he intended to answer it in a few days.

Mayor LaGuardia started what was seen as the prelude to his campaign when he addressed the twelfth anniversary celebration of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which he is an honorary member, last night. While he did not discuss the political situation directly, he did stress his attitude with regard to labor, thus indicating what was interpreted as at least a phase of his campaign program.

The Mayor recalled he had always been in sympathy with the labor movement, always working for legislation which would better the condition of the working man and woman. He urged labor to develop intelligent leadership and to take full advantage of the existing federal and state legislation enacted in its aid, thus consolidating its gains and broadening its activities.

For Labor Leadership

"The right to compel collective bargaining under existing federal and state laws calls for responsible, intelligent leadership in the labor movement," he said. "In dealing with employers labor is dealing with people who are accustomed to negotiations. Union leadership cannot be developed overnight, and no greater disservice to the cause of labor can be rendered than by inexperienced leadership leading men and women in a losing fight."

Examples of intelligent labor leadership could, he said, be found in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whose members once worked 70 hours a week under bad conditions, but who now have a 40-hour week.

In this connection it was recalled that these two unions, among the strongest in New York, have been active in the American Labor Party since its formation. It is this party to which the Mayor's friends and supporters are looking for strong support for him on election day.

Mr. Mahoney, when informed of the Copeland interview, issued a statement in which he said in part that his ambition was to give the people here the best, most efficient, most human administration they can possibly have.

"The kind of administration I am dedicated to shall be made known during the course of the campaign, he said.

Mr. Mahoney again called on Senator Copeland to say whether he would support the candidate picked for Mayor in the Democratic primary reiterating his own offer to support the Tammany candidate if he won.

"I very frankly stated that I would support Dr. Copeland if Dr. Copeland won the Democratic primary, he said. "I have asked a very simple question. That is whether Dr. Copeland will support me if I am the winner of the Democratic primary.

Two weeks have elapsed since the question was asked, and no answer has been forthcoming. The Democrats are entitled to a frank and clear answer to this question."

Spain Asks League For Action to Stop Raids on Its Ships

GENEVA, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Spanish Government appealed to the League of Nations today for action to stop "attacks against Spanish Government ships by ships of foreign nations."

The Government invoked Article XI of the League of Nations Covenant which provides that the League "shall take any action that may be deemed wise . . . to safeguard the peace of nations."

PORT VENDRES, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—The British freighter, Noemijulia, arrived here today undamaged by bombs launched at her by two mysterious airplanes in the western Mediterranean, near Spanish civil war waters.

The captain said that the planes began dropping the bombs without warning. He was headed for Barcelona, Spain, and at the time was just off of Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica.

He promptly swung the ship about and started for this port at full speed. Several bombs hit the water near the ship, but did nothing more than alarm the crew of the 2499-ton steamer, which carried a cargo of phosphates.

An agent of the International Control Committee was also aboard. Neither he nor the captain were able to give any clues to the identity of the attacking planes.

In recent weeks several ships have reported attacks by sea and air in the waters off the coast of Spain.

The captain made a full report of the incident to French authorities and to the ship's owners, the Noemijulia Steamship Company in London.

Special Session Thought Sure

(Continued from Page 1)

mal re-convening in January, he would be putting a premium on hasty legislation, wrought against a deadline.

Congress would become increasingly restive at every day they were held in Washington after May 15, and there would be a strong inducement to small minorities to filibuster.

Therefore, the special session seems to President Roosevelt and his faithful leaders to be almost inevitable. It is not so pleasing to the opposition and the insurgents. They would prefer to avoid any new legislation until after the beginning of the year, and by dilatory tactics to prevent action until Congress was champing at its bit for the return home, where eager aspirants for office would already be tearing down congressional fences.

Some More Reasons

There are other practical reasons for the special session. If the President vetoes the sugar bill, either by a pocket or a written veto—and he is now expected to state his views firmly—the present sugar quotas will lapse at the end of the year. Disorganization would be expected to prevail until new legislation were provided, perhaps with bad effects on sugar prices.

Moreover, the President entered upon his present cotton crop loan program on the strict promise that Congress would enact surplus control legislation. He wants the legislation as soon as possible, for payment of subsidy benefits to cotton farmers is dependent on those who sign up for crop reductions.

In addition, unless the cotton carry-over and surplus is checked or reduced by crop control, it is anticipated that the price may go from bad to worse, greatly increasing the Government's probable loss on its nine-cent loans.

Further still, it is well recognized that tax legislation is a crying need, not only revising the present structure but perhaps broadening the base of the income tax. Such laws would—according to political axiom—be virtually impossible in an election year. There is an outside possibility they could be advanced in the special session, and Congress adjourn early enough for campaigning congressmen to sooth their constituents.

To Study Farm Belt

In preparation to the new farm bill, two divisions of a Senate agriculture subcommittee will tour the farm states in September and October to find out at first hand what the farmer wants in new legislation.

One group will move through the Middle West and Northwest, holding hearings and talking with wheat and corn producers, while the other is proceeding on similar lines with the cotton, rice and tobacco growers of the South and Southwest.

It is hoped to avoid "white-collar farmers" and the leaders of farm-organizations in this grass-roots survey, which reverses the usual procedure of bringing the farmers to Washington.

Senators George McGill (D) of Kansas, James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, and Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, will start hearings at Spokane, Wash., on Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2. Senators Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi will begin hearings at Winston-Salem, N. C., on Oct. 26. The two groups will meet at Oklahoma City, Okla., and work together there and in Memphis, Tenn., and Springfield, Ill.

After the hearings, the groups will return to Washington to draft a farm bill. Meantime Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, who conferred with President Roosevelt today, will be working with members of the House Agricultural Committee to draft a bill. Representative Clifford Hope (R) of Kansas, farm adviser to Alfred M. Landon in last year's campaign, is co-operating.

Other recess work, which may be pressed in time for the special session, includes hearings of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, the Senate Railway Finance Committee under Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana; Senator Byrnes' committee to study executive reorganization as well as Senator Byrd's committee on the same subject, the Senate Finance Committee considering the federal tax structure and amendment of the Social Security Act, and the House Ways and Means Subcommittee studying tax revision.

Thus weighty tasks loom.

Rail Rivalry Goes To Federal Court

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—The track-laying battle between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey into Linden's rich industrial center reached the Federal Court yesterday.

Counsel for the Central Railroad and two property owners in Avenel applied to Federal Judge Forman for a temporary injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad from proceeding with the construction of its spur to the General Motors plant and other industrial goals in Linden. Judge Forman signed an order calling on the Pennsylvania Railroad to show cause in Federal Court at Camden on Friday why the temporary injunction should not be granted. The applicants contend the Pennsylvania is constructing its spur without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hugh R. Wilson Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, former Minister to Switzerland, took the oath of office yesterday as Assistant Secretary of State.

Mexican Co-operatives Are Given New Impetus

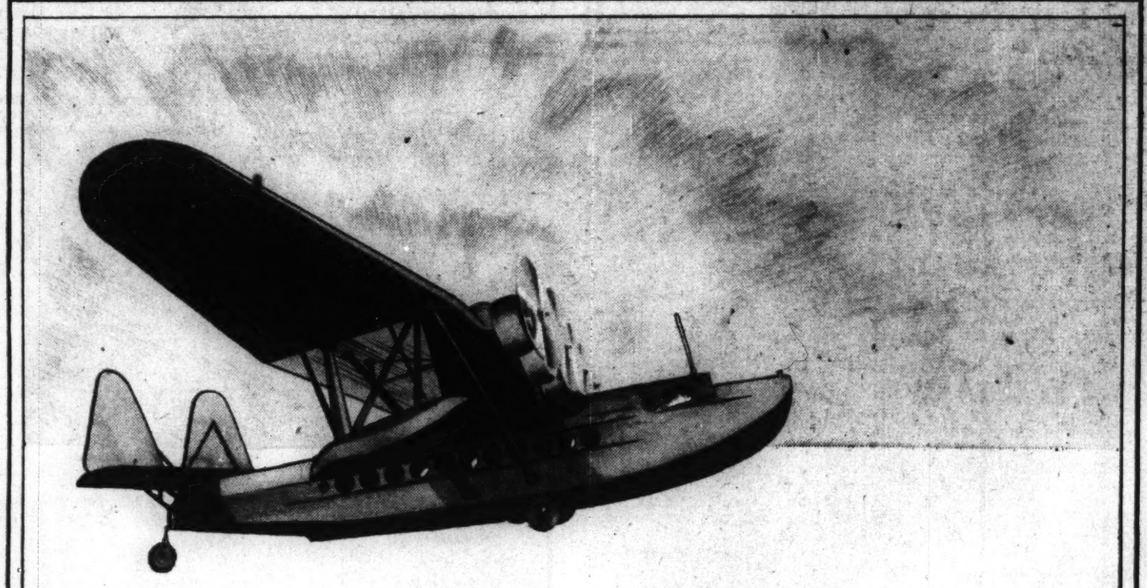
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Coahuila, Mexico—With the report of the Coahuila State Commission on "Rising Prices and How to Combat Them," which recommended that consumers' co-operative groups be formed as the best means of securing articles of necessity at the lowest possible prices, a new impetus has been given the rapidly growing co-operative movement. Co-operatives were also recommended recently in the neighboring state of Nuevo Leon by state authorities and by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, through whose efforts a co-operative was established at the military encampment some years ago.

Tax Deadline Set Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24—Returns and payments on the new state utility tax, originally due Aug. 25, will be accepted without penalty until Sept. 15, it was announced by Mark Graves, commissioner of taxation and finance, here today. The bookkeeping problem for many taxpayers caused by this new tax makes this time extension necessary, the commissioner said.



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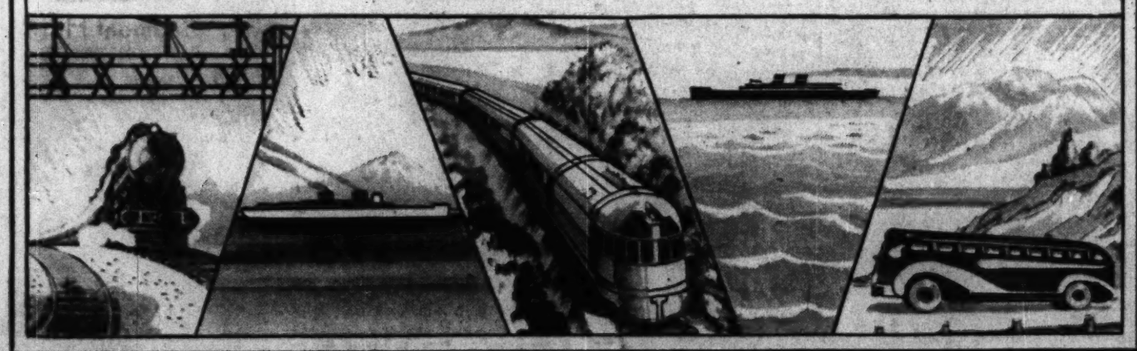

Convention Delegates Settle New State Issue

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

After the major compromises on representation and the slave trade, the convention had largely completed the framework of its proposed system of government and settled down to the rapid whittling away of details which remained in order that the delegates, now more than three months in session, might go home. Today: Convention ruled new states may be admitted to the Union by a majority vote of the national convention.

Tomorrow: Delegates decide nine states may put the new Constitution into effect without participation of the remaining four.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
August 30, 1787

New states may be admitted to the Union by simple majority vote of the National Legislature if the new Constitution, now being completed here, is accepted. Provision to this effect was adopted today in place either of the requirement of nine assenting states under the Articles of Confederation or of a two-thirds vote of the Legislature as proposed by the committee of detail.

Special pains also were taken in the wording of the article to facilitate admission of Vermont.

But the convention threw an irksome handicap in the way of at least three other regions already aspiring to statehood and membership in the Union. It added the proviso that "no new state shall be hereafter formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any of the present states without the consent of the legislature of such state." This restriction will apply to the Province of Maine which wishes to separate from Massachusetts, the Kentucky country of Virginia, the new or pretended State of Franklin, consisting of that part of North Carolina from the Appalachian mountains to the Mississippi river. The restriction also would apply eventually to the western portion of Georgia, reaching also to the Mississippi.

Substitute Article

The article finally approved was largely a substitute proposed by Gouverneur Morris in place of the committee draft. Dr. Johnson of Connecticut obtained insertion of the phrase "hereafter formed" and Mr. Morris substituted "jurisdiction" for "limits" in order to save Vermont from having to obtain the consent of New York, which has hitherto prevented her admission. Thus the Green Mountain State would be considered as having established itself and its jurisdiction notwithstanding claims of New York to its territory.

Mr. Morris presented his motion yesterday after he first had induced the convention to strike out the guarantee that new states shall be admitted on an equal footing with old.

Mr. Martin of Maryland led an opposition to the consent clause of the article.

Alarmed States

"Nothing will so alarm the limited states," he said, "as to make the consent of the large states claiming western lands necessary to the establishment of new states within their limits."

He urged the unreasonableness of forcing the people of the west and of Maine to continue under the states now governing them, and objected that small states were being obliged also to guarantee the western claims of the large ones. It was Maryland chiefly that insisted upon the cession by Virginia and other states of their conflicting claims to the territory beyond the Ohio river.

Mr. Carroll, also of Maryland, said we "should again be at sea" if no guard was provided for the right of the United States as a whole to these "back lands."

Mr. Langdon of New Hampshire, one of the "limited" states but one which formerly set up claims to the Vermont territory, backed Mr. Martin's objections, as did Mr. Dickinson of Delaware. Mr. Langdon and Dr. Johnson wished Vermont not only to be admitted but to be compelled to join the Union so as not to remain exempt from taxes.

Defense of the consent requirement came from Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, who asserted that when a majority of a state wishes to do so it will be able, but that "nothing would give greater or juster alarm than the doctrine that a political society is to be torn asunder without its own consent."

Three States Opposed

The article at length was adopted by the votes of all the states except Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. A prohibition was inserted at Mr. Dickinson's instance against two states being thrown together into one without their consent.

The convention then took up a further article also advanced by Gouverneur Morris to give the Legislature power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" without prejudice to any existing state or federal claims.

This is, in effect, the power which the Congress of the Confederation has been exercising, but without the benefit of any authorization in the Articles of Union, by its passage of the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory.

The proposed power over territories was embodied in the new Constitution with only Maryland opposed.

After some discussion and amendment, the article guaranteeing republican government in states was adopted in a form pledging protection "against invasions and, on the application of its legislature or executive, against insurrections."

The articles providing for possible conventions to amend the Constitution and for requirement of oaths by officers to support the Constitution were adopted, the latter with a proviso offered by Charles Pinckney that no "religious test" shall ever be required as a qualification to office.

Pinchot Opposes Proposed Forest Service Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—In an attack on forces in the Department of the Interior, which are active in a move to transfer the United States Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Interior Department, former Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania urged Pacific coast states to protest the action in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California.

Governor Pinchot, who was chief of the Forest Service from 1898 to 1910, maintained that the only way to keep the service efficient is to keep control of it out of the hands of "bureaucrats," who, he said, would centralize its activities in Washington and would discontinue the present regional, sectional and local control.

"Supervision of our forests," he contended, "is essentially an agricultural matter. There is no logic in the argument, which is put forward, that all public lands should be administered by one Government department. Keep the Forest Service where it is. It is doing an excellent job.

"The local communities and states know the conditions of their forests and how best to preserve them. Working hand in hand with a forest service that operates under regional sectional and local control, the individual states can maintain a vastly superior conservation program."

Mr. Pinchot's long experience with forest preservation and maintenance methods as president of the National Conservation Association, chairman of the National Conservation Commission and of the Joint Commission on Conservation, along with his Forest Service career and his close connection with Washington methods of operation, gave his address much weight here.

Ends of Continent United By Airline Consolidation

News to Aviation

Airlines right now appear to be repeating the consolidation phase that historically marked the transformation of early railroads into great trunk lines.

Somewhat like Commodore Vanderbilt, the great consolidator, who threw together small state roads to form the nucleus of the New York Central, so world airlines seem to be uniting in the same fashion. They are not merging corporately; but it will be possible, by traffic arrangements, to traverse them continuously. Corporation mergers may follow if the routes prove profitable and a consolidation of physical assets makes things run more efficiently.

An interesting example of this consolidation is a union of small airlines that is developing into a new "inside" route to Alaska and a possible new world route across the Pacific. Nearly all of it is in operation at present. Incidentally it marks the first great "north-south" airline development.

Nucleus of the new route is the United Air Transport, Ltd., a Canadian airline, which has developed an extensive passenger and freight business from Edmonton to White Horse, Yukon Territory, through a rich mining and fur-trapping country. Recently this company received an air mail contract from the Canadian Post Office.

The mail contract itself might not mean much to the casual surveyor until it is recalled that the line connects with Pacific Alaska Airways, Pan American Airways subsidiary out of Juneau, at White Horse. Pacific Alaska, of course, has an extensive passenger, freight and mail business and has potential connections by way of Nome or Bethel across Bering Strait with Russia, which is anxious to push a connection from Siberia. This Russian extension in turn would provide connections with either China or across the U. S. S. R. to Central Europe.

At the same time Canada's new east-west transcontinental airline is running a north-south line from Edmonton to its main line at Lethbridge, Alta. South from Lethbridge into the United States no connection exists though a route has been surveyed to Great Falls, Mont., and approval for operation and air mail is expected to be given to National Parks Airways, running from Great Falls to Salt Lake City.

At Salt Lake City, Western Air Express, now consolidated with National Parks, runs from Salt Lake to Los Angeles, and by connections, serves Mexico and Central and South America. An additional route is available through a southward extension from Great Falls to Billings, Mont., desired by Wyoming Air Service, which now operates from Billings to Cheyenne, Wyo. At Cheyenne, United Air Lines' newest extension carries the route to Denver, and by connection with Varney Air Transport there to El Paso. Thus a brand new course from border to border through the United States and Canada is established by these routings and proposed extensions, cutting across every large east-west route in both countries.

In the meantime airline foundation or extension continues in foreign quarters. In China, for instance, an additional faster and more direct connection between North and South China exists in the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, a Sino-German company, which operates a one-day service between Peiping and Hong Kong. China National Aviation Corporation, a former subsidiary of Pan American Airways, also operates the coastal route between these two cities. At Hong Kong, connections exist with Pan American's transpacific route to San Francisco, British Imperial's route to India and Australia, and by Chinese Southwest Aviation Corporation from Canton to Hanoi, French Indo-China, where connection is made to Air France for Paris.

At the Australian end of Imperial's route from London to Sydney an important airway link is being planned, to cross the notoriously treacherous Tasman Sea from Sydney to New Zealand. Operation is expected to start from the beginning of next year, and the route will be served by flying boats.

Parallel with the Australian-New Zealand development, Pan American has conducted one survey flight from Hawaii down across the south seas to Auckland. Regular service is expected by the end of 1937. With the closing of these links Australian and American links, a second trans-Pacific route would be opened, and with a Russian link across the Bering in the north, a third trans-Pacific route would come into being.

* * *

New Aviation Board

The Department of Commerce has just created a new advisory board in its Bureau of Air Commerce to "consider important national aeronautical problems and the formulation of national policies with respect thereto." Officials of the new advisory board comprise important members of the various government executive departments, military, naval and research organizations, The Airways Operation Advisory Committee, set up at the same time "to formulate a long range domestic aviation program," consists of important members of the aviation industry.

* * *

TWA Goes Into 'Frisco

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., begirning Sept. 5, will start operation over the recently established airway from Winslow, Ariz., to San Francisco, over which it has been given an air mail contract. Preliminary schedules, which must be approved by the Post Office Department, call for a morning flight out of San Francisco at 7:30 a. m. to the east; and another at 3 p. m.

Elapsed time between coasts eastbound over the new TWA route is expected to be 16½ hours; westbound, 17½. The route goes by way of San Francisco and Fresno, Calif., Las Vegas, Nev., Winslow, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M., and then over the regular TWA route to New York. The new route traverses Sequoia and Yosemite Parks, Mt. Whitney, Death Valley, Boulder Dam, Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert, the Sky City of Acoma, Inscription Rock and other beautiful ground views.

Ex-Would-Be Author Opens Cafe, Trades Meals for Rejection Slips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A would-be author who was not successful turned restaurateur so he could eat. Now he plays host to hungry writers whose few possessions include rejection slips.

That restaurateur is Constantine B. Vizas, a native of Greece, who came to this country as a young man in 1920, worked his way through college and started to carve a name for himself as an author. The rejection slips which came back with his manuscripts grew into a pile of pink, green, blue and white paper, but Mr. Vizas became less and less used to eating three meals a day.

Finally Mr. Vizas decided to switch jobs. He would open a restaurant, eat plenty and pay less attention to rejection slips. So he got a job, saved money and opened a cafe which he called Robin Inn.

Rejection slips still piled up. Looking at them with a full stomach was not so unpleasant but what about the struggling writers who were going without food while they tried to please the editors? Mr. Vizas pondered long and hard about editors and rejection slips.

Then he wrote to one of the authors' magazines the following note which the magazine printed: "Tired of waiting for that famous, yet hard to be won or earned, editor's check, I mortgaged my typewriter and what else I had and opened a restaurant. At least I eat. In order to get even with editors I offer a free meal for each rejection slip. Would this make editors sore? I hope so. All would-be writers are qualified for the above offer. This is no advertising." Mr. Vizas gave the restaurant address.

That was last February. Since then many would-be authors have found their rejection slips turned into meal tickets. But the biggest satisfaction that Mr. Vizas gets is from the letters that pour in from writing people all over the country.

Mr. Vizas keeps feeding the authors and saving the letters. He writes a little and sells a few of his stories. But rejection slips no longer bother him greatly.

Buddhist Revival Launched in India By Chinese Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—A movement seeking the revival of Buddhism has been launched in India. Chinese Buddhists are at the back of it, but it is stated to have influential support and making headway in a program for the erection of a number of temple buildings.

The Buddhist religion was started in India several thousand years ago. It was in essence a reform movement among Hindus and its originator was a young prince Siddharta. It swept over the country and spread from India to Ceylon, Tibet, China and other countries. The Brahmin priesthood of the Hindus fought against it and finally crushed it after 1000 years.

The new plan is to bring about a revival in both China and India and as Buddhism has strongly remained in China to the present day its impetus appears to have come from that country. Allied with the purely religious aspect of the new movement is the ideal of establishing closer cultural contact between the two countries.

Institutions to Offer Marine Biology Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — The state board of higher education has added a new and novel field of learning—marine biology—to the curricula of the state college and university. The new department will operate as an individual unit known as the Institute of Marine Biology and will be located at the mouth of Coos Bay.

The institute is being constructed on an 87-acre tract of land. There are 13 students enrolled and they will use the Pacific ocean as their classroom. Instruction is under the direction of Dr. Ethel I. Sanborn of Oregon State College, and Dr. Harry B. Yocom of the University of Oregon. As the program of study develops it is expected that a full course in marine biology will be offered to students desiring to specialize in this field.

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German Tennis Players Ready for Title Play—Yachts Seek King George V Cup

Foreign Stars Favor American Ball on Grass

Now that Germany's tennis stars, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinmar Henkel, have passed the "acid" test of playing with the American tennis ball, they have declared themselves "fit" to start play at Longwood today in quest of the national doubles championship, currently held by their Wimbledon and Davis Cup conquerors, Donald Budge and Gene Mako.

Von Cramm and Henkel, making their first visit to this country and the first German tennis representatives to come here since the World War, rushed to the Longwood indoor courts shortly after their arrival in Boston yesterday afternoon in an effort to shed their "sea legs" and to experiment with the new ball.

"We were concerned over the American ball," the youthful von Cramm said after the brief workout, "but we both agree we like it better than ours. While ours is faster, we find the American ball much truer."

Others Here Too

Accompanying von Cramm and Henkel were Heinrich Kleinschroth, captain of Germany's Davis Cup squad for the past three years, and Marieluis Horn, Germany's ranking woman player. Kleinschroth and Fraulein Horn will team in the mixed doubles.

The main object of the German's visit here, of course, is to acclimate themselves to Americaon courts, players, and conditions. For next year they hope to come here in quest of the Davis Cup. By having this experience on American soil the German team will be better prepared to furnish sufficient opposition.

Asked whether or not the grass courts bothered them, von Cramm replied in the negative. In Germany they play on hard courts. In fact, he pointed out, England is the only country on the continent that has turf courts.

One of the first questions asked the visitors by the press was, "Do you think your can beat Budge and Mako if you meet them in the finals?"

And the answer came back, "We certainly hope to. We never shall give up trying."

Need Experience

Von Cramm and Henkel have been playing together for about a year and a half as doubles partners. The only team to have defeated them is that of Budge and Mako. "We feel that their three years of playing experience is greatly to their advantage," Von Cramm said. "Of course, they are great players and it will take a lot of good tennis from us to beat them."

Von Cramm, a slender, soft-spoken youth, with excellent command of the English language, said he classed Budge as one of the greatest tennis players in the world. He regards Bill Tilden, however, as the greatest player of all time.

Tilden, by the way, always has been a booster of von Cramm. The great American star has predicted time and again that the German youth was on the verge of becoming the world's champion. "He keeps saying that," von Cramm sighed, "but it never seems to come true."

Von Cramm gives Tilden due credit for molding his backhand. "I was having trouble with my backhand lobs and volleys," he explained. "Tilden helped me to correct that trouble."

To See Baseball

One of the first things the German stars want to do—besides taking the national doubles title away from Budge and Mako—is to see an American baseball game.

Along with being their country's leading tennis players—von Cramm, four-times champion, and Henkel, present title holder—both are excellent field hockey players. Henkel, if he devoted more time to this sport, would be one of the best players in Germany, von Cramm declared.

Von Cramm learned his tennis in Berlin at the Red and White Tennis Club. His father taught him his early lessons on these courts. It was not long before the boy showed unusual talent and began to work his way into big time tournaments.

The youthful star said that he has been asked many times if he intended to turn professional and that his answer has been returned as many times in the negative. "There aren't many pros in Germany," he said, "The only pros we have are those who teach the game."

After the Longwood tournament they will go to Forest Hills for the singles championship which begins Sept. 2. Their schedule following this event calls for matches in California, Japan, China, and Australia.

German Rivals of Budge and Mako

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Heinrich Kleinschroth and Heinmar Henkel

Scores Soar As Conditions Hinder Golf

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24 (AP)—It's just about a question of par or no play, and Arthur L. Doering Jr., of Chicago, and Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn are the only ones so far who have whipped that apparent qualifying mark for the national amateur golf tournament.

Doering and Strafaci set a neat pace with 71's, one under par, yesterday in first day qualifying rounds that apparently eliminated 21 from competition for the 64 match play spots.

Right behind them over the rain-soaked Alderwood Country Club course were five sharpshooters with 72's—Eddie Hogan of Portland, Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Harry Givan, Seattle, Walker Cup player last year; Robert Babbish, Rochester, Minn., and Roger Kelly, Los Angeles.

The starting field numbered 171.

Eight competitors were caught by darkness last night and were to finish the last two and three holes of the opening 18 this morning. One of them, Mat Palacia Jr., of San Rafael, Calif., had on excellent chance to join the leaders. He needed only two pars for a 73.

Experts found the course a difficult layout in the rain and wind, and anxious eyes were peeled to the fickle clouds when the showdown came today. The course became one big hazard yesterday.

Scores soared and the experts figured 156 or 157 for the 36-hole route would be good enough to place in the match-play competition starting tomorrow.

Doering set up the pacing score of 71 with cards of 38-33 over the par 37-35 course. Strafaci counted 37-34.

Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, defending champion, picked on too many trees and traps. He wound up in a tie with 16 others at 76. He had a pair of 38s. Joining Fischer were such well known performers as Eddie Held of Denver, former public links and trans-Mississippi winner; Freddie Haas Jr. of New Orleans and Don Schumacher of Dallas.

Johnny Goodman of Omaha, the outstanding favorite and 1933 national open champion, carded a 36-41—77. Of four "old-time" champions, Chick Evans of Chicago, Jesse Guilford of Boston and Ross Somerville of London, Ont., still had a chance, but Francis Ouimet of Boston fell by the wayside with an 85.

Evans had a 74, Guilford, 81, and Somerville, 77.

Eight former Walker Cuppers still were very much in the race. They were Jack Westland of Seattle, 75, Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., 80, Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, 76, Charley Yates, Atlanta, 79, Reynolds Smith of Dallas, 79, and Scotty Campbell of Seattle and Donald Moe of Portland, 75.

New England Scores In National Amateur

T. Suffern Tailer, Newport, R. I.	40	35—75
John C. Levinson, Kennebunk Beach, Maine	37	40—77
Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross	39	39—78
Leo Martin, Watertown	40	39—79
Edward L. Meister, New Haven, Conn.	42	38—80
John P. Burke, Newport, R. I.	41	39—80
Jesse P. Guilford, Boston	43	38—81
Edward E. Lowery, Newton	41	41—82
Allan V. Ellis, Brookline	42	42—84
Francis Ouimet, Boston	44	41—85
Joseph P. Lynch, Boston	39	—*

* Last two holes of second nine not played because of darkness.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Dizzy Dean blanked Giants 5-0 for twenty-second victory of season.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	76	34	.691
Detroit	65	45	.591
Chicago	64	50	.561
Boston	60	47	.561
Cleveland	59	50	.541
Washington	50	57	.467
St. Louis	35	78	.318
Philadelphia	34	73	.318

Results Aug. 23

No games scheduled.

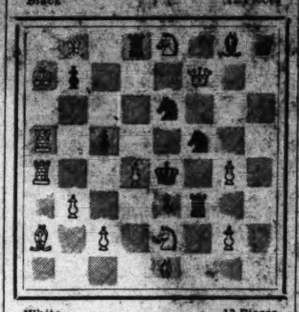
Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Problem No. 1960

By Dr Gilbert Dobbs

Black 11 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

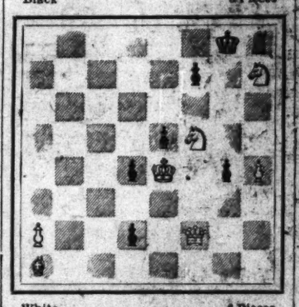
White to play and mate in two

(Cincinnati Enquirer, 1935. A record task: Five fold Schiffman defense)

Problem No. 1961

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honor prize, Chess Review, 1936)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1958. R-Kt6

No. 1959. 1. R-B5 PxKt
1. ... Q-B5ch
2. QxQch ...
1. ... KtxQ
2. KtxRch ...
1. ... P-K7
2. Q-R7ch ...
1. ... Q-Q7
2. Kt-Q4ch ...
1. ... B-Kt8
2. Q-Kt4ch

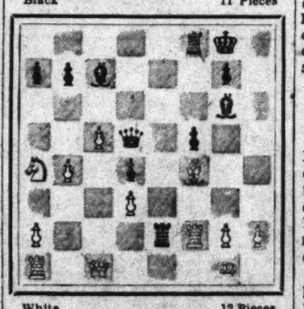
End-Game No. 370. White wins: 1 R-B8ch, RxR; 2 Q-R7ch, KxQ; 3 PxR(Kt)ch!, and 4 KtxQ, winning.

End-Game

Here is the conclusion to a Morphy brilliancy. Morphy's opponent was Delannoy, and the occasion was the Paris tourney of 1858. In the actual play Black mated on his seventh move.

End-Game No. 371

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The United States team, again captained by retired United States champion Marshall, has won the Stockholm team tournament by the tremendous margin of six points. At Prague, Folkestone, and Warsaw, the Americans were also victorious, but the result was always in doubt until the last round. Only three teams, Hungary, Netherlands, and Latvia, were able to avoid defeat at the hands of Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Marshall, and Horowitz. Individually Kashdan, now generally at Board 3, although in the past he has played Board 1 in these international team tournaments, had the best score, with 14-2, one loss and two draws. Next came Horowitz, at Board 4, with 13-2, no losses and 4 draws. Fine, at Board 2 (he played Board 1 at Warsaw two years ago), made 11½-3½, with only one loss and five draws. Reshevsky, present United States champion, making his debut in team competition at Board 1, made 9½-8½, comprising three losses and seven draws. Marshall, playing in 10 of the matches, was undefeated, and drew seven times, making 6½-3½.

Flohr, who played Board 1 for Czechoslovakia, and made the best score of all the Board 1 players, has been designated as the choice of the International Chess Federation for challenger to the winner of the Euwe-Alekhine match for the world's championship, to begin this September. Once again Capablanca is overlooked, in spite of his excellent showing in the Moscow tournament last year. But the problem of arranging a world championship match is more than one of selection—it is also financial, and if Capablanca can offer evidence of proper financial backing, he may yet have an opportunity to try to regain the title he lost 10 years ago.

The current Chess Review opens with an interesting article, entitled "Paul Morphy and Paul Keres." The centenary of Morphy's birth is being celebrated this year. Paul Keres was born in Parnau, now Estonia, Jan. 7, 1916, and in the past two years has established himself as a grand master. In the game below he lost to world-champion Euwe, but he carried the battle, and made amends for the loss later on in the Stockholm team tournament by defeating our own Reshevsky.

Ray Lopez

Keres White	Euwe Black	Keres White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-Kt4	B-K5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-B5	B-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 KtxB	PxKt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 R-RKt1	KR-R
5 Castles	KtxP	26 Kt-B5	KtxP
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	27 BxKt	QxKtch
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	28 R-Q1	Q-Q4
8 PxP	B-K3	29 Q-B4	P-B4
9 P-B3	B-K2	30 RxKtP	RxB
10 B-K3	Kt-R4	31 R-Kt5	BxBP
11 Kt-Q4	Castles	32 QxB	QxBP
12 P-QR4	Kt-Q4	33 QxRch	K-Kt
13 P-R5	KtxKtP	34 Q-QB8	R-Q
14 RxKt	Kt-B5	35 RxKtP	QR-Q8
15 R-Q4	B-KB4	36 R-Kt5	B-Q8
16 K-B2	P-QR4	37 R-Kt8ch	Q-Kt6ch
17 Kt-B5	P-Kt5	38 K-B1	P-K6
18 Q-QB	Q-K2	39 RxP	P-K7
19 Kt-Q2	Q-B3	40 Q-Kt8	RxRch
20 P-QKt4	PxKtP	41 RxRch	P-B5
21 BKtxP	R-Kt1	Resigns	

In safeguarding the Kt at QB5, White is compelled to compromise his Q side. Thereupon he begins a demonstration on the K side. This, after some hectic play, shows down, and Black has a winning ending.

Castaldi, Italian champion, refuted Tartakower's unusual Philidor in dazzling style at Stockholm. Tartakower paid the price for a premature pawn advance before he had completed his development. Castaldi properly began action in the center, first offering one Knight and then another, and finally giving up the exchange, leaving Black with a forced mate or the loss of his Queen.

Philidor Defense

Castaldi White	Tartakower Black	Castaldi White	Tartakower Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 Q-Q2	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	10 KB-Q	Kt-B
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-QB3	QKt-Q2	12 KtxKtP	B-Kt3
5 B-K2	B-K2	13 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt
6 Castles	P-KR3	14 Q-R5	B-Q
7 P-QKt3	P-B3	15 RxBch	QxR
8 B-Kt2	Q-B2	16 Kt-B7ch	Resigns

American Chess Tourney

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Eastern players emerged victorious today in the majority of first-round games in the American Chess Federation's 38th annual tournament.

Only 14 of the 19 games were decided yesterday, and the remaining first-round matches were to be played off today with the second-round duels.

The tournament's first victor was S. S. Cohen of New York, who defeated Elias Gordon of Chicago, while the biggest upset of the first day's play was the victory of Julius Fartos of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., over David S. Polland, recent winner of the New York State championship at Cazenova.

Canadian Chess Play

QUEBEC, Aug. 24 (CP)—Boris Blumin of Montreal, the national champion, won his second consecutive victory of the Canadian chess championships yesterday, defeating Herbert Ward of Montreal in 41 moves. It was Ward's second straight defeat.

Alfred Tanguay of Montreal kept pace with the defending champion in the second round, defeating Noel Duchesne of Quebec in 47 moves. In a third completed match, Emile Phaneuf of Montreal defeated Edward Wainwright of Halifax in 30 moves.

Berwyn Meets Lynn

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Berwyn, Ill., met Lynn in the finals of the Junior American Legion's northwestern regional baseball championship today, after a power-packed 17-3 victory last night over South Bend, Ind.

Pitcher Ken Polivka of Berwyn became the day's hero by rolling up 19 strikeouts and allowing only two hits. Catcher Ed Lech and First Baseman Seymout Hirschberg accounted for all 27 putouts, Hirschberg handling the eight left over after Lech's 19.

A nine-run spree in the eighth showed Berwyn's punch but made the score only more one-sided.

Today's winner becomes eligible to meet the winner of the New Orleans-Omaha playoff.

National League

Results Aug. 23

Boston at Brooklyn (rain).

New York at Philadelphia (rain).

Gene Moore Tops Bees in Hitting; Kress Situation

By Edwin Rapaill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back at National League Field for a series with the western clubs, which runs through Sept. 2, the Bees have a new batting leader. Gene Moore, the quiet Texan, is the man. He replaced Tony Cuccinello as No. 1 hitter during the week-end series in Brooklyn.

Had Moore not owned the best throwing arm among National League outfielders, and been a speed merchant on the bases and in pursuit of fly balls, Manager McKechnie might have benched him long ago. For weeks, the Texan's batting average was in the low .300's. But "Mac" kept him in there and today Gene is closing in on the .300 class.

Hit .290 in 1936

If Moore is successful in reaching the .300 level, he will be attaining a goal he set this spring in St. Petersburg. Last season he hit .290 in 151 games, and in March of this year, as he pulled on a uniform for the first time, Gene declared that he would add at least 10 points to that 1936 mark. The fact that he came strong in the final weeks of the '36 campaign would seem to stamp him as a late hitter. And this year the speedy left-hander has started his spurt early.

During the month of August, Moore has totaled 25 hits, including seven doubles and three triples, in 74 official trips to the batter's box. This averages .338. Including the .310 mark Gene compiled during July, his pace for the past two months stands at .322, which has boosted his season's figure one point across the .290 line.

Before this Beehive series, the Pirates held a one-game edge over the locals. The records show nine victories for the Bucs and eight for the Bees. However, the McKechniemen have captured five of their last seven with the Pittsburgh brig, one of them being a five-hit shutout by Milkman Jim Turner.

Cubs Thursday

Following singles today and tomorrow with Pittsburgh, the Bees plunge into a three-game series with the Chicago Cubs, current league leaders. The Windy City team boasts an 11-to-5 edge over the locals this season.

With the Pirates is the incomparable Paul Waner, one of the greatest left-handed batters of all time, who is staging a battle with Joe Medwick of the Cardinals for the National League hitting crown. Medwick was in the .400 class for weeks, but has now dropped out and the Pirate outfielder is gradually closing the gap between them.

Among the topics of local interest at the moment is the purchase of Red Kress from Minneapolis by the Red Sox. The question has arisen: What will the Sox do with Red?

Kress has played great ball in the American Association this year. He has hit well and played a sparkling defensive game. In fact, he is the leading shortstop in the circuit. Unquestionably he is a big league ball player. Of course, he has played at different times with the Browns, White Sox and Senators in the American League. His 1937 record with the Millers proves he should be in fast company.

Valuable Player

However, with Cronin around, what need have the Red Sox for a shortstop? Kress is a natural utility player. He can play all four infield positions, play the outfield and pitch in an emergency. But judging by reports from the Association this year, Red is far too valuable a ball player to keep in a utility role, even in the majors. It should be interesting, therefore, to watch future developments involving the husky redhead.

Coming at this time, the purchase of Kress may rekindle the rumor that Joe Cronin will leave the Red Sox next year to succeed his father-in-law, Clark Griffith, as president of the Washington club.

However, when this situation is thoroughly studied, the rumor appears ridiculous. Why should Owner Tom Yawkey of the Sox let Cronin, for whom he paid in the vicinity of $250,000, slip away from his organization? Cronin has a five-year contract calling for $30,000 per season and it has two more seasons to run. Griffith could not afford to pay Cronin three fourths of that sum and Joe knows it. Naturally it would be poor business to move. And Cronin is not a poor business man. He is one of the best in baseball.

New Canadian Class F Mark Set at 47.368 M.P.H.

NORTH AHTLEY, Que., Aug. 24 (CP)—A new champion class F free-for-all mark of 47.368 m.p.h. was established by Smith Cook of Burlington, Vt., at the first annual regatta of the Massawapi Boat Club. The meet was sponsored by the American Power Boat Association.

The trophy donated by Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec for 225-class hydroplanes was carried off by Jack McInnis of Quebec City, driving his Miss Quebec to victory in three straight heats.

Other results:

Class A Outboards—First division, Doug Stuart, Billerica, Mass.; second division, Sydney Hall, Concord, N. H.

Class B Outboards—First division, William Dustin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; second division, Frank Baker, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Class C Outboards—First division, Frank Deamon, Schuylerville, N. Y.; second division, Smith Cook, Vt.

Class F Outboards—Mel Smith, Rougement, Quebec.

N. Y. A. C. Water Poloists Win

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 24 (AP)—The New York A. C.'s water polo team defeated the Illinois A. C. 7 to 4, last night, in the opening match of Bermuda's international water carnival.

Reds to Return to Tampa

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds announced today the team would return to Tampa, Fla., for its 1938 spring training.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thaxton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24—The greatest month of yachting in the history of the sport, on this side of the Atlantic at least, culminated today, with the handicap contest for all classes of yachts for the Kings Cup, donated by the former King of Great Britain, George V, a keen sailor and yachtsman himself, and extended to include the Endeavours, by his present successor, George VI, also an enthusiast.

While naturally the larger craft, topped by the America's Cup defender, Ranger, hold the largest interest, the conditions allow smaller craft, by virtue of their time allowances, to participate, and sometimes threaten the leaders. In this case, the special 26-footer class, designed rather for cruising, are permitted to lay aside their required equipment, and become real racing boats, and as the innovations used for the first time in their construction played a large part in the success of Ranger, there seems a possibility that one of them may furnish a surprise.

But while interest naturally centers on this, there is plenty of other racing on hand, and the past few weeks have brought out the greatest assemblages of racing and cruising boats all over the eastern coast waters that have been seen ever since the few enthusiasts of the New York Yacht Club gathered at Hoboken, almost a century ago. Larchmont, Port Washington, New London, Marblehead and the ports of Buzzards Bay have all welcomed boats by the hundreds, and it is quite evident that the advent of the motorboat has not only failed to kill off the sailing craft, but has actually stirred up far greater enthusiasm. It is no wonder, for from the days when Phoenician galleys, Roman triremes, and Norse Viking ships surveyed the ideal harbors of Great Britain, with their pleasant rivermouths signaling a welcome, the craft of mast and sail has stirred many to take to the water in all sorts of sailing boats. And here, especially on the New England and adjoining coasts, are similar invitations to go forth and try skill against the threats of the sea, and the vagaries of the winds.

* * *

A part of the combination of doubles play at Longwood, which fails to draw the attention which under any other circumstances it might be entitled to, is the interrelated championships for fathers and sons and for veteran pairs. In the latter, the 16 pairs included two Davis Cup stars, several non-playing Davis Cup captains, including the present hero of the year, Walter L. Pate, who brought the cup back just as his partner, Samuel Hardy, did years ago, and oldtime athletes of all sorts.

But even more important is the serried ranks of fathers and sons, with two distinct classes, oldtimers of prominent play a quarter century ago, with higher reputation than their sons, and new stars of the game, who have dragged their retired sires into the limelight to support them in the contest. Of course the ideal combination brings fathers of distinguished pasts, with sons of present high rank, but this does not always occur. Yet between the three classifications 39 fathers and sons were listed last year. The outstanding pairs were naturally of the third sort, with William J. Clothier, and William J. Clothier Jr. the winners, closely pursued by Dwight F. Davis and Dwight F. Davis Jr., while others of the oldtime stars who brought their sons for the contest were Irving C. Wright, of the famous Boston athletic family, S. Ellsworth Davenport, Dr. Channing Frothingham, Edward C. Oelsner, R. M. Watt, the Canadian veteran, with his son, Laird, a possible star in Davis Cup circles with the trophy on this side of the ocean, and Donald M. Hill.

An interesting feature of the women's doubles will be the participation of a mother and daughter, Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman and Dorothy, though there is no special championship for them. Possibly the other Dorothy, may induce her mother, May Sutton Bundy, to try her skill once more another year.

* * *

The shuffle of partners in the men's doubles this season makes the championship more of an experiment than ever before. Of last year's seeded teams, Budge and Mako are the only pair who have stayed together, Allison and Van Ryn, Parker and Mangin, Riggs and Sabin, Hall and Grant, Culley and Joseph Hunt, and McDiarmid and Surface, have all sought new partners, while Seward and Underwood are out altogether. Of course the return of Allison to Texas, and of Shields to Hollywood, made a difference, eliminating Parker altogether, and forcing Van Ryn to select a new partner. Van Ryn now is teamed with Joseph Hunt, while Culley, Hunt's former partner, introduces a newcomer, Clarence Carr. Riggs and Sabin are broken up, with Grant moving from J. Gilbert Hall to the latter, and Riggs pairing with another newcomer, Coghlan. Mangin is teaming with the Japanese, Yamagisht, and McDiarmid has deserted Surface in favor of Hendrix, who was paired with Mulloy a year ago. Even the French, the lone foreigners last year, have shifted a bit, with Brugnon now teamed with Petra instead of Destremeau, while Pelissa, Petra's former partner, is missing. So, with such a strong foreign contingent, all with records together, the chances of American teams dominating the later rounds, as they have in previous years, are comparatively poor. Still, the material is there, and if the pairs work well together, a second Davis Cup pair may come forward by the time the week end comes around.

Bar Harbor Yachts Wash Out Northeast

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 24 (AP)—With lee rails awash and sails reefed, the Northeast Harbor fleet and Bar Harbor Yacht Club yesterday fought out the two final events in their annual yachting series. In a lashing 25-knot easterly wind, the Bar Harbor entries piled up 566 points to their opponents' 467, winning the series.

Bar Harbor's team captain was Bowen Blair of Chicago, and his boat captains, James Byrne, New York City, and Warwick Scott, Philadelphia. Reginald C. Robbins, Santa Barbara, Calif., captained the losers, helped by Frederick Fraley Jr., Philadelphia, and Harry G. Haskell Jr., Wilmington, Del.

Yacht Rebel Chosen To Defend Challenge Cup

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—The six-meter yacht Rebel, owned by Paul Shields and sailed by his brother, Cornelius, was selected yesterday to defend the Seawanhaka challenge cup against the Norwegian craft, Buri, in an international match Sept. 7.

Rebel defeated Herman F. Whiton's light scout in the final race of the trial series yesterday afternoon after Light Scout had beaten the third contender, Billy Lubers' Totem, in the morning duel.

Mrs. Hill Sets Course Record In Western Tourney

ST. PAUL, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City made the youngsters sit up and take notice when she blasted out a 75 for a new women's competitive course record at Town and Country Club yesterday to win the medalist trophy in the thirty seventh annual women's western golf tournament.

For more than a decade one of the nation's foremost women shooters, and also a veteran in international competition, Mrs. Hill paced a strong field in the 18 hole qualifying test which opened the tournament yesterday. She played several times on Curtis Cup teams against England and holds several former women's western titles.

Mrs. Hill slipped over par only once on the first nine and equaled regulation figures on all other holes to pull up with a 38. An eagle three on the tenth and a birdie on the seventeenth enabled her to come in with a 37, two under par. Coming in she went over par only once when she needed a six on the par five twelfth.

The final nine proved the undoing of several. Chief among the contestants slipping on the back nine was Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, the defending champion, who after carding an even par 37, slipped to a 42 and 79.

Similarly, Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, who lost in the finals a year ago to Miss Traung, required a 45 coming in after starting with a 38.

The 32 low scorers in the qualifying start match play today. The tournament will end next Saturday with the 36-hole finals.

A playoff between three 38 shooters was necessary to determine the thirty second place in the championship flight. Mary Callahan of Madison, Wis., won on the second hole from Mrs. P. N. Regnier of Minneapolis with a par three. Gale Graham of Winona, Minn., had dropped out on the first hole.

Three strokes to the rear of Mrs. Hill with 78's were Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, Patty Berg of Minneapolis, Virginia Ingram of Chicago, and Mrs. E. F. Cary of St. Paul.

U. S. Track Stars Win All Events

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 24 (AP)—Members of the American track field invading Finland won every event they entered in a meet held before 4000 spectators at Viipuri yesterday. The outstanding performances were turned in by Cornelius Warmerdam, the San Francisco pole vaulter, and Mel Walker, high jump star from Ohio State University.

Warmerdam vaulted 4.27 meters (13 feet 11 25-32 inches) and Walker jumped 1.95 meters (6 feet 4 25-32 inches). Perrin Walker, former Georgia Tech sprinter, won the 100 meter dash in 10.4 seconds. Ray Mallott, Warmerdam's teammate at the San Francisco Olympic Club, took the 400 meters in 48.7. Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., ran the 1500 in 3:51.8 and Roy Staley of Los Angeles won the 200 meters hurdles in 24.5.

Wichita Wins Again

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 24 (AP)—Baltimore, Md., lost just about everything in the national sempro baseball tournament here last night—the game, and a chance at the $5000 prize.

Wichita defeated the Easterners, 7 to 5, in a game sprinkled throughout by assorted protests from the Marylanders, who were eliminated.

Wichita has won four games and lost one.

Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	9	3
Wichita	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	x	7	11	1

Sullivan, Kopple and Schaffle; Carieth-ers, Wails and Flynn.

Follows the Bunting

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24 (AP)—It seems that Fred Tauby, the Little Rock Travelers' newest outfielder, just can't escape a pennant winner.

He's been playing baseball for nine years and in seven of these his team has copped the bunting. With the Travelers all but in as 1937 Southern Association champs, it appears that Fred will mark up No. 3.

Here's the list of championship outfits he has performed with—Durham, N. C., of the Piedmont League, 1928, 1929, 1930; Evansville of the Three-Eye League, 1931; Beaumont, Texas League, 1932; San Antonio, Texas League, 1933; Dallas, Texas League, 1936.

Kings Cup Ends New York Yacht Club '37 Sail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24—Coming back from its two day's visit to the delightful old whaling port of Edgartown on a non-competitive, non-stop run on Monday, made necessary by unfavorable weather conditions, a portion of the New York Yacht Club fleet hoisted sail today for the last race of the annual cruise, with the annual contest by the major yachts for the Kings Cup and the feature.

The conditions of the cup presented to the New York Yacht Club in 1912 by George V, confine competitors to major yachts of the United States, the entries in today's race being the three American cup yachts, Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger, Chandler Hovey's Rainbow, Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and the Class M cutter Istalena owned by Robert B. Lanier of this city.

In order that the two Endeavours might have a hand at least in the sport Commodore Wm. A. W. Stewart offered a cup for these yachts sailing the same course, but starting half an hour ahead of the American trio. There was also a cup for the auxiliary fleet.

The King George V Cup is a four-foot gilded silver urn, kept in storage in New York, replicas of which are given each year to the winner. It has been won five times by Mr. Vanderbilt with various boats, his last being in 1934 with the Cutter Rainbow. It was won last year by Mr. Lambert with Yankee.

The fleet disbands at sunset colors tonight, but the five Class J cutters will remain a day longer to sail a race on Wednesday for a trophy given by the City of Newport. All five leave on Thursday for five races off Marblehead under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club, rounding Cape Cod under convoy of a Coast Guard Cutter, as the height of their masts precludes their making the trip through the canal.

H. C. Jones Keeps Trapshoot Crown With Perfect 325

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—Hale C. Jones of Wood River, Ill., giving one of the greatest trapshooting exhibitions of his career, broke 325 targets without a miss from the 16-yard line as the thirty-eighth grand American program opened yesterday and retained his "champion of champions" title in a race with 31 other state champions.

Jones, automobile salesman, broke 200 in a row to tie for the class AA laurels, and then cracked another 100 to tie with three other state title-holders in the champion of champions race. In the shoot-off he broke 25 more without a miss to take the honors as the three other top-notchers faltered.

Tied with Jones in the 100-target championship race, No. 1 event on the day's program, were E. M. Steveson of Fort Smith, Ark., Dr. N. R. Riggins of Hazard, Ky., and R. Hemmig of Reading, Penna., in the shoot-off Dr. Riggins and Hemmig broke 22 of 25, while Steveson crumbled 21.

Dr. Riggins won second place by defeating Hemmig in an extra 75-target shoot-off. Both broke 25 straight in the second set, 24 of 25 in the third, and then Hemmig missed once on the last 25 while the tall Kentuckian went "straight."

Jones had but one tough break. He tied with Tommy Lovett of Houston, Texas, with 200 of 200 for the class AA laurels and then lost the flip of a coin for the medal. That was the only thing he missed all day. Other class titles, and the winning scores, were:

Class A—H. R. Hoon of Jewell, Iowa, 199 of 200.

Class B—W. Winteringham of Barrington, Ill., 200 of 200.

Class C—F. J. Snider, Dayton, Ohio, 199 of 200.

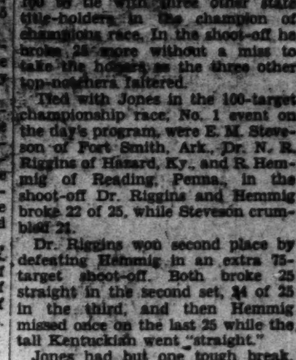
Class D—Everett T. Addy, Springfield, Ohio, 191 of 200.

Class E—M. J. Swanick of Brooklyn, N. Y., 194 of 200.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Jesse Owens returned from Olympic conquests with announcement he would accept best available business offer.



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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Their Hearts Set on Amounting To Something

At the School of the Ozarks, Boys and Girls Work Their Ways and Are Helped to Become Self-Supporting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boys and girls coming from two-room shacks in the Ozark hills comprise the student body of the School of the Ozarks at Point Lookout near Hollister, Missouri, where 200 underprivileged children are carefully selected from the many who apply for admittance. Each student comes to Point Lookout in the summer and works 60 days to earn the privilege of attendance. After school begins, he works two hours extra on school days and six hours on other days. Monday is a holiday, the entire time being given to work, and there is never a busier or happier group of children to be found than on this day.

Seventy-five per cent of the parents of these students are "on relief," but it is an interesting fact that not one graduate of the school has ever been a public charge or been dependent upon relief agencies for support. Each graduate leaves Point Lookout with training suitable to his individual needs and with freedom from the burden of debt. He may enter any college which accepts high school credits. However, R. M. Good, president of the school, does not urge all of his people to go on to college because he feels that many of them would be more happy and useful if they went immediately to work.

No matter how "luxurious" their life at school seems in contrast to the backwoods existence of their parents, the students do not lose respect for their homes. This is a cardinal point in the teaching. It is explained that if the parents had known the same opportunities that their children in school are having, they would lead very different lives instead of being handicapped by poverty and tradition.

Vocational Training

Each of the 200 Ozark students learns to do something with his hands; he is given vocational training in a field in which he is definitely interested; then he sets forth earnestly to prepare himself to be a competent craftsman. He seems grateful for every minute of his school life, and his enthusiasm lightens the schedule of hard work. Vocational interests range from printing, office work, and gardening to road building, farming, and dairying. Every effort is made to strengthen and heighten the natural abilities with which the students are endowed.

Ninety per cent of the boys and girls work their way through school without enough money from home to buy a one-cent stamp. The medium of exchange is in hours of work—even second-hand clothes are purchased with time checks earned by taking care of poultry, washing dishes, repairing, and a thousand other jobs that need to be done every day.

These 200 are probably among the most eager students in the state. Working in the kitchen, in the canning factory, or in the weaving rooms is like some gay adventure for them.

Most of the children go home for Christmas vacation. Before they leave a program takes place in which everyone receives a present and a package of candy. Those students who have no home remain at the school and carry on the work. They spend their little vacation at the cottage of President Good.

A Long Waiting List

It is refreshing to know this very real group of young people. They have set their hearts on "amounting to something," and nine out of ten graduates do "make good." Some of the students have waited three years for admittance and feel almost a reverence for this small unassuming institution which finally opened its doors to them. Student morale is amazingly high, and although student government in the ordinary sense of the term does not prevail, a dependable spirit of loyalty characterizes the entire group. "We could leave anything up to the students and they would settle it fairly," says President Good. Above the stage in the auditorium is a quotation conspicuously displayed. It reads "Why Come Ye Here?" And every student knows!

One hundred dollars will operate the school for one day. This maintenance cost is the biggest problem of the administration, for the entire income is derived from a single small endowment and from gifts of such organizations as D. A. R., Rotary Club, and Colonial Dames. The student who could pay his $1750 tuition is not the type for whom the School of the Ozarks is conducted. Therefore, the school depends largely on its friends for funds. "But our friends," says President Good, "are scattered from New York to California, and they are usually moved by a charitable impulse just when our need is the greatest."

Visits Homes and Chooses Boys and Girls

Dr. John Crockett, "field man" for the school and minister to the families of the Ozarks, studies the situation of hundreds of prospective students every year, visiting in the homes and choosing for admittance boys and girls who are especially deserving. This "bishop of the Ozarks," who gave up his city pastorate to return to the hill country he loves, knows more people of the Hill Country than any other person. He is primarily an evangelist, and as he travels throughout the Ozark area holding his meetings and carrying on his work, he comes in contact with many families practically cut off from civilization. As he visits and talks with these mountain people, Dr. Crockett learns their needs and becomes acquainted with the boys and girls who want to come to the School of the Ozarks. Although some of the children help make crops with a hoe or plow with a cow, although some of them come from the most primitive backgrounds, Dr. Crockett has found that they have a tremendous desire to rise and advance in life.

The financial condition of the family and the distance to the nearest accredited high school are often the factors which determine the admittance of the Ozark children. There was no question about Verna Burnett who daily walked 10 miles before dawn to get the bus which took him the other 34 miles to school. He returned after dusk by lantern light in time to help his father finish the work.

The friendship of Dr. Crockett, the "most loved man in all the Ozarks" and the sympathetic guidance of President Good are vital and permanent influences in the lives of these students who come from their mountain homes to "get education" at the School of the Ozarks.

Upper Row—Center: A House in the Ozark Hills of Southwestern Missouri Far From Any Highway or Railroad, Typical of the Homes From Which Come the Students of the School of the Ozarks. Left: One of the Boys Who Is Exchanging Work for Schooling. Right: Two of the Present Graduates. Lower Row—Left: Students With Dolls Made in Sewing Class. Right: The Medium of Exchange for Buying Clothes and Supplies at the School or for Paying for Board and Tuition Is Not Cash But Hours of Work

© Ian L. Serraillier

Shopwork Full of Romance to Boys

Building a boat always seems to appeal to the imagination of boys. This quite workmanlike job has been going forward in the workshop of Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Eng. Building a boat or any other object of schoolboy interest may or may not be an educational experience, depending on how much it is left a mere job of good craftsmanship or how much it is made a means to doing more significant thinking.

Semester of Chores Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

Modern children are growing up with a lack of community responsibility, recently declared Dr. T. W. MacQuarrie, president of the San Jose State College. In order to get them into the habit of working instead of accepting their education and livelihood as something due them as a matter of course, Dr. MacQuarrie said he would be willing to advocate a semester of chores as part of the regular high-school curriculum. This would include washing windows, taking care of grounds, janitor duties and other work.

Dr. MacQuarrie said our modern system seems to foster the idea that people expect to be taken care of without doing anything in return, and that some young people apparently now grow up feeling no responsibility that they should share in the work at home or at the school, lacking a sense of community responsibility. If education fails to develop this sense on the part of students, it is not accomplishing the work it should, Dr. MacQuarrie holds. There is considerable room for improvement in the educational program in this respect, he said.

Dr. MacQuarrie deplored a growing disposition on the part of students to accept all that local, state and federal governmental agencies have to offer them without any feeling of gratitude or obligation in return. It is explained that when people learn to realize they have their share of duties and responsibilities, and a mission to perform in the world, they will also develop a feeling of respect and consideration for the rights of others.

Cornish to Have Radio Department

Seattle, Wash.

The Cornish School, long known for its work in the fields of theater and music, has announced the establishment of a department in radio to supplement the work offered in the other departments. Courses in writing for radio and in broadcasting techniques will be offered as well as air appearances over Seattle stations.

George Jennings, production director at WILL, the radio service of the University of Illinois, has resigned that position to become director of radio at Cornish.

A 'Friendly Relations' Bureau?

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of late we have had to omit, because of lack of space, letters in type and all ready to print. Today, in order to be sure to get it in, we are giving Mr. L. B.'s letter first place. It has waited quite a while. Others will have their chances later.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Deep Is the Imprint . . .

England

Dear Friends:

The call for Tablers to send in their "papers," and share ideas cannot go forth and return void, and since our chairman gave us a gentle hint by leaving us out one day, I am grateful to those who responded with alacrity, and for the freshness and variety of subjects submitted.

The heading on the Education Page of the Monitor (June 29), "Deep is the imprint of individuals on the university," could well be borrowed for a heading for the Round Table by changing the word University to Universe. When we read letters from Tablers all over the world who say how much they enjoy the Tuesday meetings, deep must be the imprint of individual ideas shared for all to enjoy and use. I little thought that my first letter to the Table would inspire two Tablers to write to me. I didn't ask but they held out "hands," and now most interesting letters are exchanged, and in one case the desire to speak their language (German) has resulted in attending language classes.

Miss R. N.'s letter was particularly interesting to me as I hope shortly to make a similar trip along the East Coast of Scotland to Aberdeen, a trip that may furnish good material for my next letter. Like Tubby and Buddy and Co. I scent adventure ahead. (I may pick Gander Isle?)

Mrs. D. B.'s letter in the same issue brings out an idea we could all follow—"Some day I hope to have a friend in every country of the world"—and I agree with her that if everyone did so, those bonds of friendship would eliminate hate, and misunderstanding among the nations and bring out an understanding of true peace and brotherly love. I remember a news story some time ago in the Monitor about a man who set up a "friendly relations bureau" for the purpose of giving proper information about his country and its people. He said we wouldn't hate each other if we got to know and understand, instead of presuming and misjudging or merely taking news reports which were often biased. The latter point is one for which I like The Christian Science Monitor so much.

When I was first "introduced," I didn't care for it, especially as it was American (as I thought) and not English. But the Monitor liked me and I began to notice little items here and there, that I didn't find in other papers. Interest begat interest, and now I am a keen daily reader. Although about 10 days after printing is the time I read it, I find it a splendid guide to understanding world affairs. In many cases I wait for the Monitor to help me form my opinions.

I would like to see letters from Tablers in Germany, France, Italy and other European countries. They will be helping us all to learn their viewpoints and so reduce ignorance or misunderstanding—and like many other experiences and relationships with mankind, we find our brothers and sisters are just good folks like ourselves waiting to shake hands with us. Every individual idea or viewpoint expressed in our meetings goes forth and does not return void, for deep is the imprint of individuality on the universe.

Greetings to you all wherever you are, and looking forward to reading your letters at our "meetings."

(Mr.) L. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

On the Values of Education

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

The letter by Mrs. E. C. T. in the August 3 Monitor urges me to describe my experience more specifically than I have attempted in the past.

First of all, the Monitor was the first to influence me educationally. I had been unable to finish the last year and a half of high school, and my attempts to gain employment convinced me that training and suitability to the job were the all-important things. Lack of complete paternal understanding and still being unable to return to school added resentment to my bewilderment; so a mental readjustment had to take place.

The Monitor had been quietly entering our home for twenty years; and now through its Education Page I was strengthened in my stand for the honest approach to employment. The other pages gently placed me on the threshold of understanding from which I had once thought I was separated by an insurmountable mental barrier.

The library became a new place to me, and I became more grateful for my loving mother who then provided me with the books I wanted to own.

Until better able to pursue it, I decided to let my talent for art rest and continue the secretarial interest I had always had. By this time, I was ready to combine the mechanical and the mental. A typewriter was bought, and with the aid of a high-school textbook, I taught myself to type.

Progress has brought me to the attitude emphasized in a recent "Saturday Letter" on this page, of not frantically placing "Mr. Cash Return" in the driver's seat instead of in the rumble seat, tied and muzzled: to insure against any back seat driving either.

The seeming trial I went through taught me the value of educational influence in the home; thus, extending my thoughts in an ever-widening circle. Much future misery is avoided when young folks become appreciative of education: for their values change in estimating their potential positions as husband or wife. The natural results would follow of more harmonious contributions to world progress.

(Miss) M. E. M.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is always helpful to hear from Round Tablers who have proved or are proving that education is a continuous process, and that it is not only possible, for but actually the responsibility of the individual to keep educating himself. We like to pass along anything that will provide inspiration to all of us to improve ourselves.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman.

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

An Idaho NYA Project

Former Private Institute Now Free School for Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

A federal training school for girls that is using the costly equipment of a private school, closed during the depression, has been in operation for the last 18 months at Weiser, Idaho.

The Intermountain Institute, the name of the former school, was founded by a young Congregationalist, who, in a missionary spirit, established it as a place where young people could do farm work in payment for their education, and now that this section of Idaho, Oregon and Washington has become so settled that there are ample educational opportunities for all, these fine buildings and broad acres are still utilized for the training of young people.

The school is located in the corner of Idaho close to Oregon and Washington, so that the National Youth Administration of these three states unite in its management.

Young women, while in school, are given free instruction in a trade, and their board and room, as pupils in former years had at this school in exchange for their work, but in addition each is given $5 a month in cash, which is compensation for easy and pleasant work arranged for them.

The school is open to girls from the ages of 18 to 25 years, who have been deprived of the advantages of high school education and have been unable to secure profitable employment.

The first requirement for entrance is that the girls shall be from families on relief. They are then chosen in accordance to their ability to profit from a wholesome educational environment. The first class was organized in September, 1935, with an enrollment of 100. Frequent classes of four months' duration have followed with approximately the same number.

The school plant consists of several hundred acres of farm land, a full equipment for farming, an administration building, two dormitories, library, gymnasium, large swimming pool and beautiful campus. The property is leased by the Government for a small rental, just enough for the proper upkeep and depreciation of the property.

Home economics, including sewing, business English, library service, journalism, typing, shorthand, infant care, social science, governmental affairs, current events and international relations are taught. Recreation is the same as in most schools for girls.

Two hours each day are given to project work, or the financially remunerative work. It consists of making hospital supplies, renovating garments for families on relief, making and painting toys for nursery schools, lettering street markers, making cooks for rural schools and repairing library books.

The cost of operation for all these benefits, including the salaries of 10 teachers, is approximately $30 a month a student. W. W. Godfrey, Idaho State director of the N. Y. A., who is in charge of the school, states that almost without exception every girl on the completion of the course has secured profitable employment.

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SEE ALSO Saturday's Educational Page

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The Home Forum

Tyrolean Idyl

I HAD come up from Innsbruck late on the previous night, arriving at the little railway station in the blackest midnight I had ever known. One lonely lamp hung there—to be put out by the conductor as the train went on again. Elisabetta met me. Her Austrian cook had come, too, with a barrow to carry my bags. Up a little slope we went, to the road, and a short distance along an unlighted, upward winding, narrow way between rows of wooden darkness, until we came to an opening between two houses. Through this we passed, up a steep grassy slope to a light, the low lines of a rambling châlet, and an overwhelming fragrance of flowers.

There were paintings on our châlet, below its spreading roof, that were bright and gay and new, but they were unimportant because down on the Hauptstrasse some of the houses were hundreds of years old and their hand-hewn timbers bore the dyed remnants of ancestral choice. Yet none of their olden glories were equal to the glory of the geraniums along our balconies, which behaved for all the world as though they were vines, leaning yards out of their boxes to flaunt their crimson brilliance in the sun, a challenge to the blue and gold on the church steeple.

Our doors were seldom closed and never locked. When minstrels came singing and saw no signs of life outside, they just stepped inside and sang louder! Twice during each week a band of brasses came from a neighboring town and played for an hour in the evening. They stood beneath a huge lamp that hung between the two largest buildings on the Hauptstrasse. The walls of ancient wood, like a great violin, mellowed and held down the tones for the village, thus cheating the peaks of the echoes. Perhaps, after all, there was method in these *pianissimos*, for the band played in three other villages on the same nights! Appreciative happy faces shone ruddy in the light—gala nights, these—everyone turned out.

* * *

HERE, TOO, ON the Hauptstrasse, was the church with the necklace from Venice around its proud steeple. On Sundays inside the church I always thought of "The Three Bears." There were the big pews for the grown-ups, the smaller pews for the young people, and the very small pews, facing the others, for the little children—so low that legs had to be stretched straight out in front on the floor. Mischievous, elfin personages I had seen on weekdays, active and boisterous in the mountains, here in their best clothes—faces too serious to believe—sat through the long, dry sermons with poise and dignity, like so many bishops.

Two paths converged outside our fence, so we could see all who went up our mountain. Groups of sturdy village children were always returning with armloads and barrows of greens. Here, too, the slanting lawns began; dotted with hay-huts, filled now with sweet hay for winter fodder. In the summer the cattle graze in the high two-storied alps. One day we climbed to a goat-alp where an old woman made cheese and kept a pig. The pastures, inaccessible to cows, are given to the goats. Sometimes in the valley farmyards, we found deer raising their families, as tame as though they, too, were cows.

* * *

THERE WAS FUN in the mountains. Hay-huts were perfect hiding-places, and Pierto and Paolo could always, as if by magic, produce from nowhere pieces of wood large enough to sit on and slide down the slippery slopes of grass. My young friends spoke only Italian and French and German. Their mother Elisabetta and I conversed always in English, and I spoke to the children in English interspersed with words of my limited polyglot vocabulary, not wishing to shock them with my bad grammar. This amused them and at the same time enhanced my popularity on the excursions they planned each day. Michaela would say in her lovely French: "Let's take her. She likes us and does not know what we are saying." But we did understand each other perfectly, which only goes to show that there is a language much stronger than any written or spoken language.

To look down from the high places into the valleys dotted with villages, or over the peopled plains with rivers winding their shining ways, with highways and lakes and moving trains, is always pleasant, like studying a great map. The manners of civilization are improving. Buildings and roads do not so utterly destroy the beauty of the landscape. Looking down, too, one realizes the great importance of the regulation of the mountain streams.

To look up is something quite different. There emerges the desire to climb and conquer the peaks. What is under their white loveliness and what is behind them that draws us? The age-old feeling that we want to see what we have not seen and know the unknown.

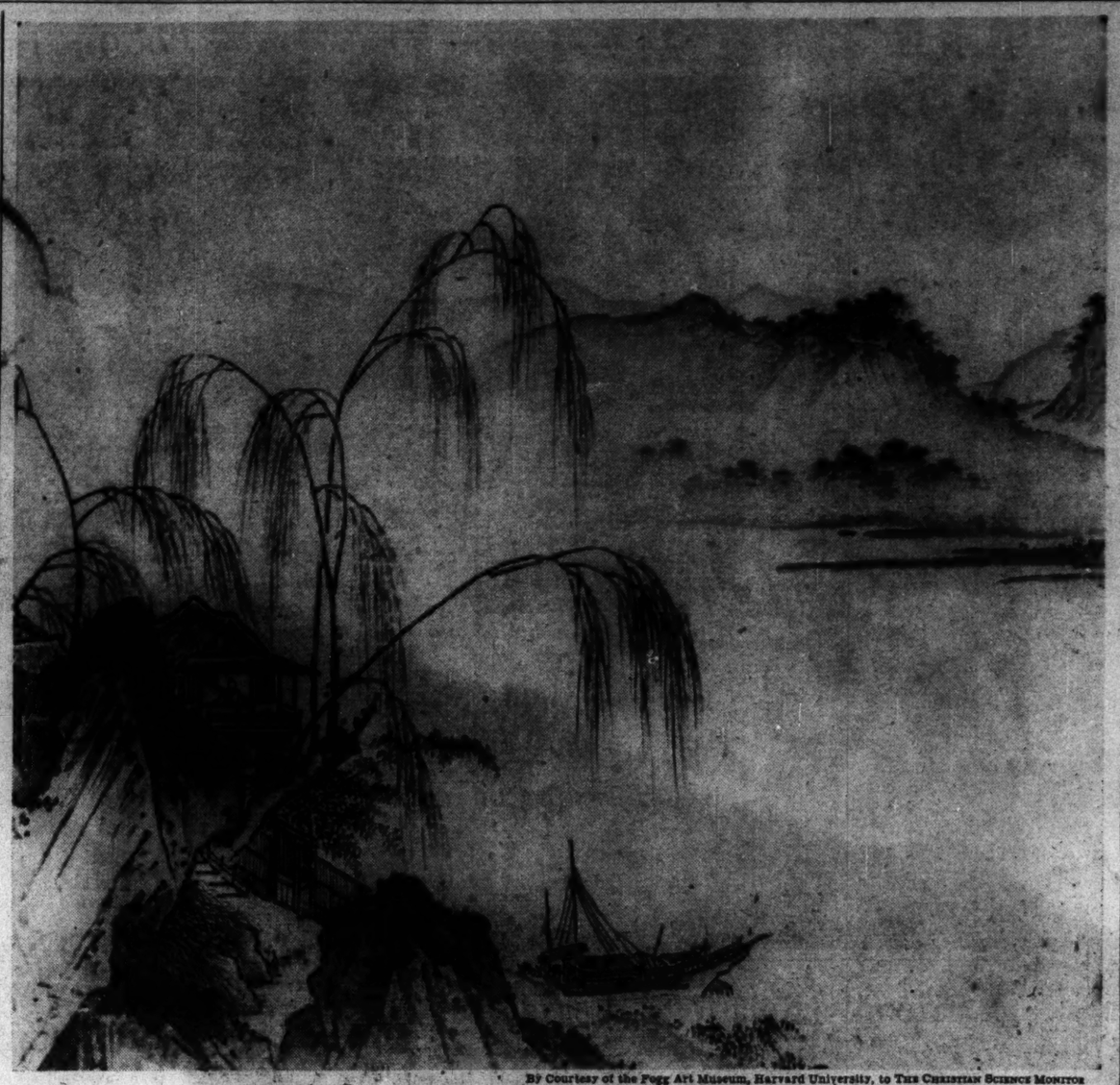
* * *

FROM THE JUNIPERS and rhododendrons of our pine-wood garden world we look out over the wild world of peaks that completely surround us. It is my last day. Francesca says that the draperies of green are a beautiful skirt on the mountain and the snow is her veil, and wonders what will happen when that swift-moving cloud places a hat upon her head, a hat all feathers, and a boa, too? Paolo says mountains are to climb. "No place is so high that I cannot climb there. I will cut steps in the ice with my ax and throw up ropes. The gray line that you see there is rocks, moraine from the glacier. I may fall into a crevass, but I will climb out again, and surely reach the top." Pietro and Michaela both wish to paint. Michaela says there is nothing, not even air, between us and the mountains. They are so near. She sees them etched, sharp forms against the sky. Pietro sees only color. The sun is sinking now and the peaks are lost for the moment in the blaze. When we reach the châlet, the other children tell Pietro that his picture is all wrong, that he did not paint the mountains at all! Then I remember how someone said to Turner of one of his paintings, "That is not true. I have never seen a sunset like that." And Turner answered: "No, but don't you wish you could?"

There was a heavy dew on our mountain the next morning when we parted. There were tears in our eyes and we could not see the peaks at all. Soon I was crossing the Brennero, that trade route of the Stone Age, through which tides of emigrants had poured into Italy.

I was now with emperors and armies, passing castles and churches and village streets, on my way south; for the sea had to be crossed.

C. L. L.



BY COURTESY of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE LANDSCAPE PAINTING

IN THE many Chinese landscapes extant, there are to be noted certain traits of similarity, and such traits mark the broad differences between eastern and western depiction of nature. This landscape, the painter of which is unknown, is indicated broadly as Ming or Ch'ing. The later landscapists emulated the earlier ones who recorded their heightened response to vistas of scenery in a most sensitive brushstroke, sometimes linear, sometimes a broad wash.

Here we note the differences in tree forms, distinguishing lines of growth, characteristic features of vegetation. The low trees are firm, their leafage touched off in little wedged strokes; the others are willowy, stringy, drooping languidly hither and thither. The rocks provide a solid stronghold in their rough fractured surfaces; the boat, the house are more carefully drawn in respect to structure. The artist is more emotional with the naturalistic material, more inclined to characterize and even dramatize, to convey the feeling of inspiration which he experiences before such a panorama. The water provides a lull, a restful interval before the next upward swing into rocks, thickets, mountains.

In the Chinese landscape there is a point counterpoint; there is contrast, a rhythmical pattern. The artist has not simulated nature; he has translated it into the phrasing of pictorial design, which can be invested with emotion.

Swift Comes the Summer

SWIFT comes the summer,
Swift is the rose,
And swiftly the river
Sea-ward flows.
Swift the bird's wing,
And the skimming stone,
And swiftly the heart
May know its own.

Swift is the vessel,
And swift the wave,
And the fish that darts
Through its coral cave.
Swift is the wind
Blowing over the seas,
But a heart may be swifter
Even than these!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Simplicity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIMPLICITY is essentially a characteristic of Christian Science and Christian Scientists. Sincerity, clearness, freedom, naturalness, purity, intelligence, and unaffectedness are the constituent elements which make up this sublime simplicity. True simplicity rather than complexity brings joy, for it tends to correct human thought with divine ideas. Paul tells us (Titus 1:15), "Unto the pure all things are pure," and in this true simpleness, or singleness of thought, genuine happiness, peace, and perfection are to be found. Paul also speaks of "the simplicity that is in Christ." Consequently simplicity must be a desirable quality to cultivate in human consciousness.

Where is our faith? Is it in good or in evil, in Spirit or in matter, in Life or in death? Is our faith simple, or is it complicated by material beliefs? We sometimes hear people say, "Oh, that is too good to be true." But the fact remains that only the good can be true, since God is good. When we begin to take the opposite stand, and say, "Oh, that is too bad to be true," then this consistent simplicity will quickly magnify our present consciousness of peace and goodness.

Why is it that we often doubt the good in human experience and believe that evil and disaster are inevitable? Is not this contrary to the scientific fact that error has no real cause or law to uphold or enforce it, since infinite Truth, the only cause and lawmaker, maintains only that which is just, right, and harmonious? We must become pure in our faith, expectant of good, strong in spiritual understanding.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 236) Mary Baker Eddy states, "Children are more tractable than adults, and learn more readily to love the simple verities that will make them happy and good." This childlike simplicity is requisite in genuine prayer, and is necessary if one would accomplish the desired results. We cannot become human children again, nor is that desirable; but we can begin to adopt those qualities of thought which appertain to childlikeness, not childishness. Power is inherent in the pure, childlike thought, and nothing less can cause us to attain that understanding of the divine Principle of being which destroys the compound supposition that life and intelligence are in both good and evil, both Spirit and matter. The simple, or pure in heart, are those who are learning that real being is spiritual, wholly apart from the belief in sentient matter, and these are they who "shall see God." Purification of thought is the roadway of true simplicity and spirituality.

We, as Christian Scientists, "solemnly promise to watch, and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure" (*Ibid.*, p. 497). The complexity of human experience does not touch the simplicity of our true being in Christ, and obedience to the foregoing tenet makes this evident. God's man, spiritual and free, forever exists beyond the reach of human uncertainty, complexity, and embroilment. Well may we determine to watch for the spiritual intuition and enlightenment which purifies, sweetens, and blesses, pray for spiritual-mindedness, and obey the Golden Rule. To the all-knowing Mind everything is simple and understandable, and, by reflection, man expresses the infinite wisdom of God.

Assurance, confidence, peace, and accomplishment come of the simplicity of spiritual-mindedness, and they permeate human consciousness and daily activities with a diviner sense. No matter how confusing, how complex, how difficult our human existence may seem to be, we can always reach out for the gentle, irresistible ideas of divine Love which reduce all things to a state of reason and simplicity. There is a reason for all that truly exists, for all is upheld by intelligence and law. Christian Science makes it possible for us to understand God, eternal Principle, and its immutable law, and so to utilize the forces of divinity as to counteract and annul the suppositions of materiality and mortality.

Mystery, speculation, and superstition are the results of ignorance of Soul and its creation. They are to be resisted with the strength of Spirit. Perfection is the ultimate of pure, spiritual simplicity, and here is our starting point for scientific reasoning and the extinction of all mystery. Our human health, happiness, and harmony are not beyond Truth's control. Well may we work in sincerity and honesty to realize the omnipotence and omnipresence of immortal Life, and this will result in better human conditions and experiences.

Truly, the simplicity of life in Christ is of greater worth than all the fables of human inventions, and is able to quell the false by revealing the true idea of Life as harmonious and pure. In simplicity and Christly sincerity may we work to establish upon earth the freedom which is man's eternal birthright, and which includes the perpetual reign of spiritual understanding, righteousness, health, and happiness.

Josiah Quincy At Harvard

WHEN Ralph Waldo Emerson was at college, one of his classmates was Josiah Quincy. Writing in later years of his college days at Harvard, Mr. Quincy speaks of the fact that Emerson did not especially distinguish himself in his class, and goes on to give this bit of personal reminiscence: "In our senior year the higher classes competed for the Boylston prizes for English composition. Emerson and I sent in our essays with the rest and were fortunate enough to take the two prizes; but—alas for the infallibility of academic decisions!—Emerson received the second prize."

As the years rolled on, Josiah Quincy became president of Harvard. There is in Cambridge a certain house where law students like to secure rooms, because it is the house where Judge Story used to live. Judge Story was professor at the law school while Mr. Quincy was president of the college. One day, John Quincy Adams came over to Cambridge to visit President Quincy, who, like himself, was a victim to the habit of early rising. And this is what happened. President Quincy invited his guest into Judge Story's lecture room, to hear him lecture to his class. They were given a conspicuous seat facing the class, but presently both of them fell fast asleep. Of course the students were greatly amused. Judge Story paused, pointed to the sleepers, and said: "Gentlemen, you see before you a melancholy example of the evil effects of early rising." The answering shout of laughter from the students awakened the distinguished slumberers, who slept no more during that lecture. —From "Little Walks on Enchanted Ground," by WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN. (Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye Press.)

Along Our Lane, In August

AT THE end of the lane, there is an old wooden gate which leads to the pasture. If you sit on the top of it, there is a stout oaken post to support your back and a rung of the gate for your feet. The top of it is polished smooth by long use, the lower rung worn away by many feet, and the little alcove which the hedge forms about it is shadowed and cool. It is a place drowsy with contentment.

In August the lane is dusty. White dust silts up between the hedges and lies thickly on hawthorn and bramble. The wild roses have long passed; but honeysuckle still clambers over the far side of the hedge, so that the air is sweet with its almondy fragrance. A single pale honey-colored spray nods above the gate.

The ditches are all overgrown with heavy-headed grasses inclining their dusty golden heads towards the lane. Campion pods are ripe on their slender stalks, though here and there a single pink blossom stars the banks. A foxglove, with all its seeds ripening, stands guardian at the gate. There is still a trail of the bright bird's eye speedwell, hidden in a corner of the ditch.

A thrush sings from an elm on the edge of the little wood which flanks the pasture. His small body is clearly visible against the pale gold sky. An oak tree shoulders the elm which is already yellow with autumn, and the gnarled black branches of the wild cherry are showing through its leaves.

It is so still in the lane that sounds carry a long way, or else are strangely exaggerated. Somewhere rooks are flying homeward, their thin sharp voices echoing across the fields. From the further pasture comes the gentle sound of cropping, as the cows move drowsily through the marshy border of the stream where the water lies still and cool and where grows the purple loosestrife.

For a long time now, there has been a steady rustling somewhere near the gate. In a hollow at the foot of one of the oaken posts, the old brown leaves have collected. Presently the crackling grows louder, and a shrew pokes out a grey nose to see if all is clear. Seeing no movement from the alien figure on the gate, it climbs out upon the ridge of a dried cart-rut and crosses the lane once or twice, hurrying from ditch to ditch.

In a small clearing under the oak tree, the longer grasses have for some time been shaking with a steady movement which might have been the wind but for that louder and quite different rustling. There is an animal, much larger and heavier than the shrew, moving in that quiet patch of grass. It is a badger, which has brought its young out to play for a few moments in the safe time of dusk. At an unexpected sound from the gate, a shadow streaks across the little clearing and the movement in the long grass is stilled.

The light has almost gone, and the sky is greying above the elm. A bat darts swiftly in its strange weaving flight, now high in the wood, now down to the level of the lane, ruffling the stillness with the thin sound of its wings. He has brought the end of dusk, and night is already enfolding the little resting place by the gate.

P. W.

Commodore Perry Brings Official Gifts to Japan

MARCH 8, 1853, The fleet was astir at daybreak in a frenzy of excitement and anticipation, for this was the day set for the formal meeting ashore. The morning broke with a bright sun, a cloudless sky, and a soft warm breeze sweeping the bay. An immense number of Japanese craft of all kinds, each with a tassel at its bow and a striped flag at its stern, gathered about the landing-place or circled respectfully around the fleet. . . . The marines presented arms, as the Commodore and his broad pennant headed the procession of officers and suite toward the pavilion. In the plaza a group of Japanese nobles in full regalia came forward to meet him, salutations were exchanged; then the entire party entered. . . .

Monday, March fifteenth, all Yeddo Bay was agog with anticipation over the next, and to the citizens, the important, feature of the negotiations. This was the landing of the presents of the American Government to that of Japan, the most incredible rumors of which had been flying about ever since the Americans had hinted of their existence. . . .

The Americans erected their miniature railroad with engine, passenger cars, tracks and sidings complete, reproducing in faithful detail their full-sized counterparts at home. They strung the telegraph instruments to a mile of wire. They had brought also a complete daguerreotype outfit; then there were plows and other agricultural implements; samples of American vegetables with seeds for growing them in Japan; a young arsenal of rifles, cannon, ammunition, swords and side-arms, for the instruction of Japan's military establishment. There were books, dressing cases, clocks, perfumery, navigation charts and a telescope. There were many other articles of household and scientific use. Perry's idea was to impress the Japanese of every class with the benefits to be derived from American trade. . . .

The work of setting up the telegraph and the railroad was done at once by American engineers, with guards fighting off the eager, chattering crowds in order to make accomplishment possible. The telegraph was finished, and some experimental messages clicked out for the benefit of the mystified Japanese officials, who were allowed to communicate with their friends at the opposite end of the wire. It was beyond their comprehension. They watched for the wire to move; it remained motionless. They examined it to see if it were hollow, so that some invisible spirit might snatch the messages through. No, the wires were solid. Finally they stationed swift runners at the transmitting end, and when a message was clicked off, these runners would sprint the full mile to see if they could catch the message in transit and thus learn the secret. But the message invariably arrived first, so they gave it up.

The railroad was a source of endless fascination and merriment. The less educated considered the locomotive frankly a habitation of demons and they gave it a wide berth. The upper nobles, however, were men of considerable mental training. Several of them had seen the comparatively gigantic engines of the warships, and understood their working principles. These perceived that the locomotive was merely a land adaptation of the same mechanical forces, but their greater knowledge only increased their eagerness to try out the strange contrivance. After the engine had been fired up and had taken some successful trial trips, grandee after grandee took keenest delight in sitting astride the roof of the tiny passenger car, holding on desperately with half-shut eyes as he was whirled around the circular track at twenty miles an hour, loose robes flying in the wind. . . .

It was next the Shogun's turn to stage a spectacle, with his gifts of presents to the Americans. For this purpose the Commodore and his officers were formally invited to the Treaty House. There they found the reception room filled with magnificent brocades and silks; porcelains of a beauty and delicacy far beyond the Americans' skill; boxes, tables, trays and goblets finished in a lacquer whose secret was known only to the Japanese. Following the American lead, there were samples also of the ordinary implements of Japanese life; specimen costumes of the different castes and orders in silks, pongees and crêpe. Some of these were wonderfully embroidered. One gift was a set of puppets, or dolls, with Japanese features perfectly delineated, these miniatures all dressed in typical costumes.

Three gifts excited intense curiosity. One was a bundle, wrapped in mulberry bark paper and elaborately tied. Opened, it was found to contain dried fish wrapped in seaweed. Another consisted of four small dogs of a rare Japanese breed. The third comprised several tons of rice, stacked on the beach. These quaint gifts, the Americans learned, were symbols of the Shogun's highest esteem, as, since earliest days, the gifts of a Japanese potentate to his favorites must include dried fish, dogs and rice. —From "The Great Commodore," by EDWARD M. BARROWS. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Lost

I HAVE been lost in summer; I have been lost
In hills where finches nest and bob-whites cry
Lonely as midnight. I have turned and crossed
The fields of summer under the silver sky
Of early morning. I have been lost, indeed,
Watching the sun swing up the sky. My heart
Has been a part of winged and silver seed
Adrift in tawny August, has been a part
Of very summer. But now I find myself
Here on the edge of autumn in pale gold
Valleys beneath a sky as blue as delft:
This is the thing I love, this hint of cold,
This glitter of frosty air that stays long past
The hour of dawn: I have come home at last.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Page 16-17 Results — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1937

Two Buildings Are Announced For Harvard

Public Administration School and New Gymnasium

Littauer Is Donor

Demolition of Old Hemenway Gymnasium Announced by Officials

Hemenway Gymnasium, a Harvard landmark since 1878, when it was called "the finest gymnasium building in the world," will soon be demolished to make way for a building to house Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration, which was established recently under a gift from Lucius N. Littauer, class of 1876, university officials announced today.

A new gymnasium will also be erected, bearing the Hemenway name. Construction of both buildings will begin within a few months.

To Be in Georgian Style

The Public Administration school, to be named for Mr. Littauer, will be in Georgian style, four stories high, about 250 feet long and 50 feet wide. It will face toward Harvard Square and will extend westward approximately from the present eastern end of the Hemenway gymnasium to the triangle in front of Austin Hall.

The western end of the Public Administration building will stand on the site of the house where Oliver Wendell Holmes was born and in which he wrote "Old Ironsides." This house was headquarters for Gen. Artemas Ward in 1775 and in front of the house gathered a company of Colonial troops before their march to the battle of Bunker Hill.

The new graduate school opened last March with exploratory conferences between the faculty and Government officials. These conferences will continue during the coming academic year in Hunt Hall in the College Yard, and the school will open to students in the fall of 1938. It will operate on a "post-professional" basis and will be limited at first to the advanced training of men already in the government service.

Old Gym Little Used

The new Hemenway gymnasium is to be smaller than the present one. It will be on Massachusetts Avenue between Walter Hastings Hall and Gannet House, across from Cambridge Common. The old gym, erected 59 years ago through the gift of Augustus Hemenway, class of 1875, has been little used since the construction of the Indoor Athletic Building in 1930.

In order to make room for the new gymnasium, Gannett House, a frame building dating from about 1830 and now used by the Harvard law school, will be moved within the next month a short distance from its present location at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Holmes Place. It will stand on what is now the western branch of Holmes Place and will face to the east.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Fin Com Votes to Hear Head of Codman Hill

In Boston Today

Cunniff Quizzed By Mansfield

BULLETIN

Mayor Mansfield this afternoon called Armand W. Benoit of Waltham, assistant engineer with the Charles T. Main Company, to testify in the Finance Commission investigation of alleged "gift contracts" let to the Codman Hill Construction Company through the George Robert White Fund. Mr. Benoit, an expert on sub-soil and foundations in Boston, is expected to testify concerning the work of the Codman Hill Company.

Questioning of Robert E. Cunniff, executive secretary of the Boston Finance Commission, by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, and the Commission's decision to hear William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Construction Company, on Sept. 1, marked today's session of the investigation into so-called "gift contracts" awarded to the Codman Hill firm by the George Robert White Fund, allegedly with the Mayor's knowledge.

Dr. Driscoll is now in the Charles Street Jail where he has been serving a sentence for contempt of court. He made a request for a hearing yesterday through his attorney, James H. Brennan. Decision to hear him means that the investigation will continue for at least another week.

Highlight of Mr. Cunniff's testimony occurred when he denied having asked Mayor Mansfield to intercede on his behalf with former Gov. James M. Curley so that he would retain his position with the Commission. Mr. Cuniff also denied that, when the Fin Com was sending reports criticising heads of city departments it was attempting to distract the Mayor's attention from the Dolan investigation, then under way.

Joseph Scolponeti, a member of the commission, charged that the Mayor was "drawing a red herring across the trail of truth," and later in the morning Mr. Mansfield asked that Mr. Scolponeti be removed from his post.

In reply to the Mayor's repeated assertions that Mr. Cunniff had come for help to retain his job, the witness remarked:

"I would not be so foolish to ask you, who called Governor Curley all kinds of names and had publicly stated that you were going to drive him out of office, to help me."

It was brought out that Mr. Cunniff is under civil service. The witness stated that his relations with Mayor Mansfield during the first year and a half of his administration had been more cordial than with any other mayor. Mr. Mansfield asked what confidential matters he and Mr. Cunniff discussed when they talked.

"I told you and I still believe you were making a mistake in trying to have the Commission abolished," re-

Quincy Launches Dredge for Army

The "General Goethals," said to be the largest hopper dredge ever built, was launched today at the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy. The dredge was named in honor of George Washington Goethals, under whose direction the Panama Canal was completed.

The new dredge, built for the army, is 476 feet over-all with a beam of 68 feet and a capacity of 5000 cubic yards. It carries two dredge pump motors of 1300 horsepower each.

Miss Elizabeth E. Pillsbury, daughter of Gen. G. B. Pillsbury, assistant chief of engineers of the United States Army, named the dredge. Army and navy representatives attended.

Rural Power Plan Revived

Several weeks ago, the state Public Utilities Commission turned down a proposal by the Federal Rural Electric Administration to form the Tri-County Electric Company to serve the farms of 28 western Massachusetts towns. Shortly thereafter, John M. Carmody, Federal Rural Electric administrator, assailed the commission as adopting the attitude that the Government was planning a new Tennessee Valley project in Massachusetts. Today, the state utilities commission decided to reconsider its censureship of the federal project when its five members got back from their vacations on Aug. 31.

The problems of rural electrification were considered for several days before the utilities commission before its members departed for their midsummer relaxation. It was agreed that the demands of hundreds of farmers who were without the benefits of electrification because of high costs and inaccessibility to power lines should be heeded by the commission, but open antagonism was shown to having the Federal Government become sponsor for the project. Mr. Carmody, at the time, intimated that if the Federal Government did not sponsor electrification, farmers would never obtain these benefits. He criticized the commission sharply for its attitude.

The Tri-County Electric Company would be financed through a Federal loan made through the office of the local Rural Electric Administrator.

Golf Trophy Offered for Port

In an effort to revive the annual golf tournaments between members of the New York Maritime Exchange and the Boston Maritime Association, the New York shipping men have provided a silver trophy to be known as the "Captain J. C. Reichert Memorial Golf Trophy."

The two organizations played a series of tournaments for a similar trophy known as the Governor Curley Cup, which he donated and which was won permanently by the New York team.

The first match of the tournament will be played at New London, Conn., Sept. 9, it was announced today by Frank S. Davis of the Boston association. The winner of three out of five matches is to have permanent possession of the trophy.

Captain Reichert is the former Chairman of the New York Exchange Golf Committee.

Alonzo Cook To Run for Mayor

Alonzo B. Cook, former State Auditor, today announced that he had made application at City Hall for the necessary papers to enter the mayoralty race in Boston. Mr. Cook is now a practicing attorney and was defeated at the last state elections for United States Senator. He said he was entering the race in response to the request of his many friends who desired a sane government at City Hall.

Halt Is Called On Proponents Of Pre-Primary

Must Await Court Ruling on Legality of Signatures for Referendum

Is Due in October

The last-ditch drive to provide further trial for the pre-primary convention system slowed down today as the backers of a petition for a referendum on repeal of the law awaited the outcome of a Massachusetts Supreme Court case testing the legality of a 23,944-signature referendum petition filed with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

Proponents appealed to the Supreme Court to settle the legality of the referendum movement when Mr. Cook held that inasmuch as Governor Charles F. Hurley had attached an emergency preamble to the 1937 repeal legislation, the pre-primary law had been repealed immediately and recourse to the referendum method was illegal. Mr. Cook made this decision when the backers asked for papers for the petition, which the Secretary of State refused to issue.

The proponents, led by Francis W. Prescott of Grafton, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, argued that the Governor had no legal right to declare an emergency in connection with the pre-primary repeal bill, claiming "there is, in fact, no constitutional emergency justifying the action of the Governor."

Drive Temporarily Halted

Had the Governor not attached the emergency preamble, the referendum proponents would have been able to file a referendum petition within 90 days after the Governor signed the repeal bill.

Upon agreement between the parties involved in the Supreme Court test, the petitioners were allowed to collect the necessary 15,000 signatures on the referendum petition, which was filed yesterday as if no emergency preamble had been attached to the law. The Supreme Court will not meet again until October. Thus, the referendum drive has been halted, momentarily at least.

The group filing the petition included Mr. Prescott, Alexander Lincoln, Boston attorney, former assistant corporation counsel of Boston, and former member of the State Tax Appeals Board; Richard M. Russell, Democrat, former member of the United States House of Representatives, and former Mayor of Cambridge; Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association; Frank W. Stearns, close friend and advisor of former President Calvin Coolidge; Stephen Bacigalupo, Boston attorney; John L. Hurley, Boston attorney; Telesphore R. Leboeuf of Webster; Fred W. Steele of New Bedford, and William F. Garcelon of Newton.

Depends on Court Ruling

If the referendum proponents are successful in the Supreme Court, the convention system will continue for at least through 1938, thus providing the voters with one more example of convention work before voting in November, 1938, for continuance of immediate abandonment of the system first started in 1934.

During the 1937 legislative session an attempt was made to force through a referendum bill rather than the immediate repeal law. However, the fight was unsuccessful. It has been charged that the Governor attached the emergency preamble to the repeal bill to avoid in 1938 the personal expense attached to a pre-primary convention campaign.

Despite the seeming lack of success of the two conventions held under the disputed system, the proponents of a referendum contend the voters who originally enacted the law should have an opportunity to vote upon the question of its repeal, Mr. Lincoln, one of the petitioners explained.

Theory Is Declared Excellent

"We favor a further trial of the convention system. While the people have not shown great interest in the April election of delegates to these conventions, I believe the theory of the system is excellent and that a further opportunity should be given to try it out," he said.

During the history of the conventions, the two Democratic conclaves to endorse a state ticket to place before the electorate at the Septem-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Representing Their Nations in America

By a Staff Photographer — Girl Scouts at Pine Tree Camp, Plymouth, Mass.

Left to Right—(First Window) Sweden, New Zealand, Poland; (Second Window) Great Britain, France, Greece.

Girl Scouts Hold Encampment For Week on Cape Cod

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Aug. 24—Girl Scouts of 32 nations gathered today at Camp Pine Tree, near Plymouth, where Mrs. James J. Storrow has been hostess for the past week to the "ambassadors of good will" from overseas. The international session this year, instead of drawing American Girl Scouts to Europe, brought European delegates to the United States.

Landing at New York on Aug. 9, the visitors joined a group of 75 American Girl Scouts at Camp Andree, located at Briarcliff Manor, New York. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed them there on Aug. 10.

The memorial fund, named after Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts, has been utilized this year for the convention on American soil. After a week's camping on Cape Cod, the European girls will, before sailing for home, be taken for a day's sightseeing in and around Manhattan, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., chairman of the Girl Scouts Federation of New York.

Boys Show Police How to Run a Car With Leaky Tank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Aug. 24—Police here are still laughing over this one. Two boys in what authorities described as "a rare jalopy" were found stranded recently in Stanley Quarter Park, sans gasoline.

Examination disclosed their tank had several large holes, but this concerned the youths no whit. They displayed two glass jugs and a siphon.

By filling the vacuum tank of the automobile every nine miles, they said, they were able to proceed without interruption. This system accorded them a precise check on their stock of gasoline and its rate of consumption.

Nevertheless, it appeared, they ran out of fuel. Police gave them some gas, sent them home to Windsor Locks.

Maine Finds Few Visiting Trailers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Maine, Aug. 24

After counting 123 trailers in a parade of more than 50,000 out-of-state automobiles which passed a given spot in Portland during the two-weeks' period ending Aug. 15, Maine ceased to be impressed by rumors from other parts of the nation that the trailer problem is becoming acute.

The spot chosen for the tabulation was the junction of Danforth and St. John streets on Route 1, one of Portland's busiest corners. During the first week, 13,960 cars were counted, including only 49 trailers. In the next week, the count was 16,319 with 76 trailers. In other words, there was about one trailer for every 400 out-of-state automobiles during the two weeks.

Nearly 2500 of the cars came from Canada, while three bicycles were listed from Rhode Island. Only 10 cars carried registrations from European countries.

Junior Yachtsmen Races Postponed At Marblehead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 24—For the second straight day, postponement of the Sears Bowl competition for the National Junior Racing Championship was recorded this morning.

Whereas wind near gale force cancelled yesterday's opening races, today lack of wind forced the postponement of this morning's scheduled race until early afternoon, crews returning to the Pleon quarters at the Eastern Yacht Club for luncheon.

After helplessly drifting at the starting line in hope of wind, the eight crews, national district champions, were all ordered to return to their moorings.

As crews picked up tows, a light

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Tax Rate Cut Marks Recovery Of Manchester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 24—The advantages of community cooperation in attracting industries were brought home to property owners here today as they received word from Mayor Damase Caron that their tax rate would be $2.50 below last year's record high of $41.

This reduction was being hailed here today as opening the way for even further expansion in local industry.

The tax reduction announcement was the latest chapter in the romantic story of how Manchester has pulled itself out of the depths of economic reverses into an assured position, which is even better than before the great Amoskeag mills closed two years ago.

The Amoskeag Mills, it will be remembered, were said to be the largest textile mills in one unit anywhere in the world. They were established more than 100 years ago. Clipper ships traded their ginghams to the Seven Seas and 40 'ers wore their denims to California. Moreover, for all those years a great portion of Manchester workers depended upon the mills for their employment, and a goodly share of the merchants and property owners relied upon Amoskeag pay-roll expenditures to keep the economic wheels in motion.

Then came the dark day when the great iron gates of the plant that stretched along the Merrimack for almost a mile clanged shut and the company sought refuge from creditors in the Federal Government's Section 77-B of the bankruptcy act.

For several months the affair rested in the Federal Court in Boston as efforts at reorganization and reopening were made. At last, however, it was the order of the Court that the concern be liquidated, and New England turned sympathetic eyes toward Manchester, wondering what that city would do in the face of losing its principal industry.

But Manchester needed little sympathy. Already a group of business men and civic leaders had formulated their plans. They made an immediate and successful bid for most of the Amoskeag plant, sold the power plant to the public untilities concern, and launched an effective campaign to induce a diversity of industries to come to Manchester.

WPA Discloses Infractions Of Parking Rules

Worcester Survey Shows Cars in Restricted Locations All Day

Few Summoned

Facts Offered by Engineer Without Evidence Implicating Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24—A WPA survey of parking violations in downtown streets has created a sensation here by disclosing that hundreds of favored motorists are permitted by police to park illegally day after day in the same places.

Reports of the survey's results, leaking out before actual publication, but officially confirmed by the project's directors, have stirred public opinion to demand an investigation and overhauling of police methods of enforcing parking rules.

Both the police and drivers are said to be jittery, lest the WPA make public the license numbers of the favored parkers, but James Meehan, engineer in charge of the survey, has assured both groups that he will not release the numbers.

When reports got about that the survey, ordered by Mayor John S. Sullivan several months ago, showed the same license numbers guilty of parking overtime, for periods of five to 12 hours, day in and day out, Mr. Meehan issued a statement that no prosecutions will be made in the courts on the gathered information.

"We are not working for the police," he declared, "and it is not our purpose to make WPA workers act as spies for the police department. Whereas we will keep the registration numbers taken as part of our records, we will turn over to the Mayor, the police department and the Safety Council charts and other data that will show only the extent of law violations, without specifying the registration numbers of the violators.

"However, it is true that we are finding flagrant violations of parking regulations. For instance, all-day parking is general throughout the business area. Daily checkups reveal over 100 cars parked overtime in block after block, as well as scores of cars parked near hydrants, street corners, car and bus stops, etc."

Whereas, according to Mr. Meehan, hundreds of cars have been parked overtime in the business district each day during the period of the survey, police records show only a small number of drivers summoned to court during that period.

Co-operatives Called Hope Of Dairy Farmers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Representative Herman P. Kopplemann of Hartford, Conn., said today he saw no hope for the continued operation of individual dairy farmers "unless they form themselves into co-operative associations."

Mr. Kopplemann introduced a bill the day Congress adjourned which would authorize organization of co-operatives for more effective bargaining and marketing. Mr. Kopplemann was author of a resolution three years ago under which the Federal Trade Commission investigated practices of milk distributors.

"Before this bill was drawn up," he said in a statement prepared today for the Congressional Record, "we discussed for months the most effective method of arriving at the solution of conditions and situations which the Federal Trade Commission's dairy probe revealed. I gave consideration to interstate compacts, and also to the strengthening of the agricultural marketing agreements, insofar as they related to milk.

"My conversations with the farmers convinced me, however, that they themselves would know best how to handle their own problems, provided they could act as a body."

Adamses' Houses Proposed For Fair in Reproduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, MASS., Aug. 24—Two small, red clapboard, salt-box farmhouses in reproduced form are proposed as part of the Massachusetts exhibit at the World's Fair in New York in 1939, if plans adopted by the City Council here last night are accepted by the State.

These houses are the birthplaces of the two famous Adamses, father and son, who became second and sixth Presidents of the United States.

Maintained side by side on Franklin Street, the John Quincy Adams house and the John Adams house form one of the few instances of the preservation in such close proximity of two houses that won distinct places in American history.

John Adams' birthplace was built in 1681, a small New England farmhouse surrounded by an ancient pole fence. After John Adams married Abigail Smith in Weymouth in 1764 and moved into the John Quincy Adams house next door, he sometimes used to refer to his own birthplace as "my little hut-and-forty-acres."

The John Quincy Adams house was built in 1716, and there the son was born in 1767. The house has a slight touch of modernity, being surrounded by a stone wall, which like a large part of the house, is covered with vines. The doorway is a fine example of the doorways of its time, the severely simple entrances designed by Colonial builders.

Abigail Adams' mother was a Quincy, a daughter of Col. John Quincy, and thus the lines of Quincys and Adams came together.

There is a noble simplicity about the house. The dining room, which was used also as a general living room, has a wide fireplace, with a single kettle. The kitchen was a great center of life and activity, too, with its great fireplace and oven at one end, the polished pots hanging from their hooks and the crane swinging on its savory errands. In the kitchen, also, is the bole of the giant cedar tree which is said to have witnessed the famed Merrymount revels.

The core of Quincy antiquity is to be found in this house, since it is the home of the Quincy Historical Society, and every effort has been made to collect and conserve here such items as will give visitors a clear, detailed picture of home life in its time.

Naturally, there are many stories to be told of the Adamses, father and son and grandchildren, and there are original letters written by various members of the family at crucial times in Revolutionary history. These letters have been preserved as part of the priceless lore of the house and its illustrious occupants.

The plan to have these houses reproduced for the World's Fair was originally conceived by James E. Burke, secretary to two former Quincy mayors. Mr. Burke conferred with Mayor Burgin, trustee of the Adams estate in the city, who forwarded the idea to the City Council, where it was immediately adopted. The state legislature, as a result, will be asked to act on the proposal when it meets again next January.

21 Teachers Appointed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Twenty-one teachers, five of whom are from the Queens, have been appointed to the staff of Queens College, which will open in September. This college is a city institution whose president is Dr. Paul Klapper, formerly dean of the school of education at the College of the City of New York.

Let Elected Officials Keep Faith, Lodge Says

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Beverly Mass., warned today that elected officials "must re-establish the public faith" because "platforms no longer mean anything."

Senator Lodge, one of the two new Republicans elected to the Senate last fall and the only Republican elected to succeed a Democrat, said in an interview:

"It is absolutely essential for elected officials to keep their campaign promises. Otherwise, why have elections? Although I have been criticized for not being regular, everything I've done has been consistent with my promises to the voters."

Senator Lodge was one of two Republicans who voted for the wage and hour bill in the Senate. He described his first session's service as a "foundation year" during which he became acquainted with his colleagues and familiarized himself with problems pending before the Senate.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "during the first three months I was sort of discouraged. During the early days it seemed to me there was just a rubber stamp Senate. Even the Senators with the most seniority appeared not to be accomplishing anything. However, I look back now over the whole session with satisfaction. I believe it is possible for a man in the Senate to accomplish something."

The Court Controversy

He spoke of the Supreme Court reorganization fight as "emphatic evidence to change my opinion formed during the first three months."

One of Senator Lodge's ambitions is to establish a separate committee for the fishing industry. "We have a committee on agriculture and I think we should have a committee on fish," he said. "At present a subcommittee of the commerce committee, composed of inland Senators, passes on the fish policy." He said he believed establishment of such a committee would aid in familiarizing people with fish as a "cheap, good food."

The young Senator, grandson of the late senator who led the fight against the United States' entry into the League of Nations nearly 20 years ago, described his first session's accomplishments as "effective but not spectacular." Among them were his efforts to include an unemployment census in the $1,500,000,000 Relief Administration Bill. A bill for such a census later was introduced by the Administration.

His effort as a minority member of the Military Affairs subcommittee studying helium exports, to prevent the Government from making helium available to foreign nations, was defeated in the Senate by 36 to 26, although Republicans were outnumbered approximately 5 to 1.

Floods and Shoes

He mentioned his membership on two Senate special committees to investigate unemployment relief and all matters pertaining to fish as "a constructive opportunity to do something." He expressed apprehension lest flood control projects for the New England states be delayed a year. "I shudder to think, if there is a flood meanwhile, of the responsibility on those who blocked New England flood control projects," he said.

He cited a resolution that he introduced jointly with Senator David I. Walsh for an investigation by the Tariff Commission on imported shoes as "an active attempt to carry out his pledge to protect industry." The resolution was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee.

Massachusetts' junior Senator was successful in having a $200,900 item restored to the War Department non-military appropriation for construction of housing facilities at Fort Devens. The item was eliminated by the House but was replaced in conference. He declared that he took a "certain grim satisfaction" from his prediction of the effects of the neutrality law, which he opposed. "I predicted," said he, "this law would make the United States an ally of Japan. Events are bearing me out. I didn't expect the evidence so soon."

Senator Lodge plans, after a brief vacation, to visit all the county seats in the state, "to give people a chance to see me on personal and public matters." He explained that he would visit Springfield, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Worcester, and Greenfield, so that persons unable to come to Washington or go to his home at Beverly can confer with him.

Cross Invites President To Regatta Event

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross invited President Roosevelt today to be his guest on the final day of the Governor's Regatta, 12-day event starting Aug. 28 at New London.

The Governor's letter included an invitation to the President from T. O. M. Sopwith to sail on the British sportsman's yacht, Endeavour II, in the race Sept. 8 against Harold S. Vanderbilt's Ranger and other class J sloops.

Governor Cross revealed in the letter that he had been invited to sail aboard the Ranger.

"I know you are interested in yachting," Governor Cross wrote, "and I do hope that you can come to Connecticut and enjoy yourself and at the same time confer on us the high honor of your presence."

It was announced today also that the Governor has invited Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and the Governors of all the New England states to be his guests at New London on Sept. 4.

Geographic Center

The geographic center of the steel industry is in Richland County, Ohio, about one mile north of the city of Mansfield. The center has moved 13 miles eastward since 1933, reversing its historic western trend.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather, without much change in temperature tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate easterly and variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly occasional rain in southeast portion tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and continued cool, probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh northeast winds over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast with occasional rain over the south portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	82	Minneapolis	62	84
Bermuda	82	83	New Orleans	70	90
Chicago	68	74	New York	69	86
Denver	70	86	Norfolk	76	94
Helena	42	70	Philadelphia	67	84
Kansas City	70	85	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	64	89	San Francisco	56	72
Miami	82	94	Washington	64	86

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 24.
B—Maximum, Aug. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:32 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:52 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:04 p. m.

What—When—Where

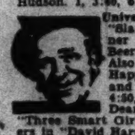
In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman Alone," with Sylvia Sidney, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Uptown—
Edward Arnold and Jean Arthur in "Easy Living," 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10. Also "Born Reckless," featuring Rochelle Hudson. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.



University—
"Slave Ship," with Warner Baxter and Wallace Beery. 2, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Bing and Be Happy," with Leah Ray and Tony Martin. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls." Also Will Rogers in "David Harum."

Keith Memorial—
"Flight From Glory," 11:35, 2:43, 5:51, 8:59; "It's All Yours," 10 a. m., 1:08, 4:16, 7:23, 10:12.

Modern—
"San Quentin," with Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 5:10, 9, 9:50. Also "Exclusive," with Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Nolan and Ralph Morgan. 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
"You Can't Have Everything," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche and Alice Faye. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Borneo," produced by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Radio Programs
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Fine Arts—
"Rembrandt" starring Charles Laughton. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: Richard Tauber in "Heart's Desire," a musical romance of Vienna in English.

Tremont—
"The Last of Mrs. Cheney," with Joan Crawford and William Powell. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 9:57, 11:34. Also "The Ghost Goes West," featuring Robert Donat and Jean Parker, 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. Tomorrow: George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." Also "Under Your Spell," with Lawrence Tibbett and Wendy Barrie.

South Station Theater—
Travel to the Caribbean, Golf Sport, Travel Ruins of Old Mexico, Sahara Desert, Edgar Kennedy Comedy.

Metropolitan—
"Love Under Fire," starring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Shades of Syncopation," featuring Nick Long Jr. and Johnny Burke.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Boston—
"I Cover the War," with John Wayne, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. Also "One Mile From Heaven," featuring Claire Trevor, Sally Blane, Douglas Fowley and Bill Robinson. 10:45, a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05.

State and Orpheum—
Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters. 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 6:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters, 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

Music

WPA Concerts—
Brass Ensemble, Stanley Hassell conducting, Auburndale Shell, Commonwealth Avenue, Auburndale, 8.
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino, Brookline Shell, Dean Road, Brookline, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12.

Other Events

Rotary Club—
"My Vocation in Relation to the Fourth Object of Rotary," a talk by Harrison E. Howe. Regular meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Tapestries by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Traffic Study to Be Repeated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 — Traffic policemen with college diplomas are expected to increase in number, for Northwestern University, which started the first two-semester course for traffic police last year, announces the trial was a success and the program is to be expanded.

A gift of $10,000 to enlarge the traffic police training program is announced by Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern. The fund was received from the Kemper Foundation which financed the first year's work. However, the grant last year was $6500. The increased amount now made available will enlarge the "student body."

Fellowship Awards

Ten or 12 policemen will be awarded fellowships, amounting to from $500 to $1000, for this advanced study. All active police officers are eligible, regardless of their formal education or lack of it. Men are judged on intelligence, alertness and attitude. The seven fellows who "graduated" last June were practical men from city police departments.

The training was not merely academic. At times during the year students were sent to cities in other sections to help staff members of the Traffic Safety Institute set up accident prevention bureaus. In doing this work the men learned how to establish similar bureaus in their home cities.

But they had school work, too. One part of the course was designed to give the officer a background of knowledge in American government, municipal and police administration, criminal law, law of evidence, and statistical methods. Traffic officers, it has been learned, must know many things besides how to direct traffic. They must be able to apprehend and secure convictions for hit-and-run drivers and they must know how to keep traffic records. In addition, they must be masters of what is known as traffic engineering and must be specialists in public relations. The course covered all these subjects.

Faculty Members

Members of the faculty were in the main staff members of the institute, the safety division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Northwestern University Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory, the American Red Cross and the university.

The second year's course will follow the outlines of that given last year. Directing the school in its second session will be Lieut. F. M. Kreml, whose outstanding work for traffic safety in the Evanston Police Department paved the way for the establishment of the Traffic Safety Institute at Northwestern.

R. I. Orders Return Of Meter Charges

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—Michael de Ciantis, chief of the state public utilities division, ordered the Narragansett Electric Company today to return $3500 with 4 per cent interest which the firm had charged consumers in Warren, Bristol and Westerly, R. I., for the installation of gas meters.

Mr. de Ciantis' latest order moved nearer to completion his announced intention of forcing all gas companies in Rhode Island to abolish deposits on meter installations.

World's Population

The population of the world was estimated at more than 2,000,000,000 in 1930.

Richelieu Dam Commended For Use to Farmers

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 24 (AP)—Former Gov. John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire reassured Vermont farmers today that Canadian construction of a dam in the Richelieu River, outlet of Lake Champlain, would not lower the lake level below the average low water mark.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of the International Joint Commission which recently approved Canadian plans for the Richelieu River project, provided the lake level were not lowered below 92.5 feet above sea level. Vermont and New York interests had protested that minimum might damage navigation and recreational interests on the lake.

"In the agreement," Mr. Bartlett explained, "we did not go below the average low water mark. Over a period of 25 years it was determined that 94 feet was not the average low water mark. It was nearer 92.5.

"Under the plan we are assured the farmers will be aided by flood control in the spring and navigation and power later in the year. Some animals in the lake must seek a different habitat, especially muskrats. But we concluded that they would not be driven out.

"The purpose of the regulation is to keep down excessively high water in the spring and to protect the farmers not only bordering on Lake Champlain, but particularly farmers in the Richelieu Valley, from flood."

He added that the International Commission had been assured the lake would not drop below 93 feet above sea level in the summer and changes would not interfere with drinking water, piers or wharfs.

"The commission has reserved the right to take up reconsideration of the formula," he said, "if it does not work."

Inquiry Into Leases Of State-Owned Land Urged by O'Connor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24—An investigation of the leasing of state-owned land will be asked by Charles J. O'Connor, of this city, member of Governor Hurley's executive council, at tomorrow's meeting of that body in Boston, Mr. O'Connor has announced.

The investigation will be sought as a result of disclosure that the State plans to rent a plot of ground on Shrewsbury Street to the Packard Motor Car Company of Worcester for a price that Mr. O'Connor charges is only one-third its true rental value.

Mr. O'Connor said he inquired about the Worcester deal at the Governor's request. "For 110,000 square feet of land on a main thoroughfare, which in my opinion is worth at least $40,000, the rental under the terms of the lease, which will come up for confirmation at tomorrow's council meeting, will be only $50," he stated.

100-Yard Submarine, Snapper, Launched At Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 24 (AP)—The glistening, nearly 100-yard long underwater craft, Snapper, lastest addition to the U. S. submarine fleet, was launched here today after being named by Mrs. Harold R. Stark of Washington, D. C., wife of Rear Admiral Stark, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

The submarine has a displacement of 1435 tons, a maximum beam of 26 feet and a draft of 14.3 feet. It is expected to be completed by next March. Three other submarines similar to the Snapper are being constructed at the yard.

Sardine Canneries Are Busy in Maine

LUBEC, Maine, Aug. 24—For the first time this season sardine operatives have been working evenings on a new school of herring which has been coming in on the "darks." Two or three shops are running and the crowd that fills the adjoining streets are suggestive of the old days of overtime and hand work; while boats are coming and going and trucks discharging packed goods at the freight depots.

The general opinion seems to be that there will be five or six weeks of this activity, which although coming late will partly compensate for the broken time at the beginning of the packing season. There is also considerable activity among the fish stands along the shore as large herring are quite plentiful and may be had at a lower price than in past years.

Union Wins Right To Picket Theater

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Superior Court denied an injunction today sought by E. M. Loew's Enterprises, Inc., to restrain members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees from picketing a motion picture theater.

Pickets, carrying signs stating the theater is experiencing labor trouble, have been marching in front of the establishment since Aug. 13, protesting the dismissal of a projection machine operator.

Pianoforte Scholarships

Scholarships for its beginners' class have been announced by the Paelton Pianoforte School, one of the oldest in Boston. This class is for children of seven years and upwards.

Applications for the new scholarships may be made at the school's office, 30 Huntington avenue.

A MOMENTOUS STEP FORWARD IN BOSTON RETAILING

Opening

ANOTHER LUXURIOUS NEW

LEEDS

at 280 BOYLSTON STREET

The Manahan Building

TOMORROW, another Leeds store swings wide its doors . . . a new shopping center for uptown Boston, six floors filled to overflowing with smart new fashions.

YOU'LL LIKE this new Leeds, its added convenience and friendly atmosphere. You'll like the perfect setting for the magnificent showing of magnificent styles. Here in this pleasant, cheerful surrounding, you may shop leisurely, selecting from a veritable world of fashions. You'll find Leeds a store of intimate shops devoted to furs, frocks, suits, coats, millinery and accessories.

This is your invitation to visit us . . . an invitation to experience a new shopping adventure. There is no thrill that can match that of discovering one breath-taking style after another. Yet prices are amazingly low . . . far lower than you'd expect for such individuality and distinction.

Low August Sale Prices? Of course! And to celebrate our opening an additional

10% DISCOUNT

At Both Our Stores
Wednesday and Thursday
August 25 — 26

★

Now 2 Great Leeds Stores in Boston
35 WINTER STREET
280 BOYLSTON STREET

Miss Le Gallienne's Hamlet Opens on Cape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENNIS, Mass., Aug. 23—Eva Le Gallienne made her first appearance as Hamlet tonight at Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse. There was a large audience containing many theatrical personages.

Miss Le Gallienne is the first woman to assume the role of Hamlet professionally in America since Sarah Bernhardt played the part on one of her American tours. It is Miss Le Gallienne's second male role. The first was the Duke of Reichstadt in "L'Aiglon." In that, too, she followed Bernhardt.

Hamlet in Miss Le Gallienne's impersonation is a boy of 19, newly returned home from the college at Wittenberg. She finds her justification for this interpretation in the First Quarto.

This interpretation, apart from the question of its authenticity, lent itself well to the style of the actress. It was particularly adapted to the representation of the part by an artist of her boyish aspect.

Given this conception of the role Miss Le Gallienne's performance held many points of interest. It revealed the distress and the bewilderment of a youth faced with a problem too big for him.

In several scenes she made clear the results of an independent study of the role. It was apparent in these instances that she had penetrated the thought of the character and made Hamlet's mental processes her own. There was especial clarity and illumination in her rendering of the line beginning "The play's the thing."

At other points the actress tended to "read" her lines in a more conventional manner. Her gestures, too, were generally of the stage rather than of the character.

The production as a whole was well devised. By generous use of the apron as well as of steps and curtains on the main stage, the performance was given continuity and speed. It occupied only two hours and a half, with three acts and two intermissions.

Unfortunately, this speed also involved some radical cutting which deprived the audience of vital moments and important speeches.

Miss La Gallienne's support was rather uneven. The king of S. Thomas Gomez was out of key with the Hamlet of the evening, which was low in tone. Marion Evenson's Queen and Uta Hagen's Ophelia, on the other hand, were too low-keyed for Miss Le Gallienne's Hamlet. The Polonius of George Graham reverted to the conception of a dotard.

The production was well timed and paced under Miss Le Gallienne's direction. The audience lingered after the final curtain to recall Miss Le Gallienne and her company several times.

L. A. S.

Ben Pinaquet, N. Y. Eva Le Gallienne

Primary Proponents Halted

(Continued From Page 1)

ber primaries were uproarious affairs, with charges of railroading, of bought votes and of undue influence heard on all sides.

James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, rose to the Governor's chair battling the 1934 convention machine of Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. The 1936 Democratic convention found Francis E. Kelly shattering well-laid convention plans and becoming Lieutenant Governor after challenging the convention choice.

The outstanding Republican example of convention trouble came when John W. Haigis of Greenfield was endorsed for Governor over Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. But for the immediate exhibition of sportsmanship on the part of Mr. Saltonstall, who announced his unqualified support of Mr. Haigis, serious convention trouble might have developed.

The conventions have developed one long argument as to their value, inasmuch as approximately 10 per cent of the voters go to the polls in April to elect the delegates who endorse the party state tickets.

When the system was first established it had been hoped it would combine the best features of the convention system and the direct primary and result in production of more qualified candidates for public office. The hopes of the proponents have not yet been realized, with most of the evils of the old convention system remaining in the pre-primary system, with delegates pledged to a particular candidate long before they reach the convention hall.

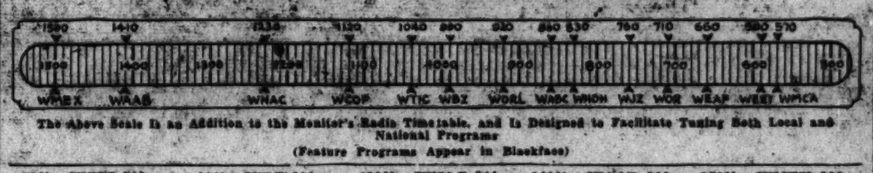
'Husk Corn or Don't Eat'

WINDSOR, Ill., Aug. 24 (AP)—Husk corn or don't eat. This was Relief Supervisor Art Fling's edict to Windsor Township's welfare clients yesterday. Mr. Fling learned of a farm labor shortage and declared that "no relief orders will be issued to able-bodied men after Aug. 18 until after corn husking is completed."

First Cheese Factory

The first cheese factory in the United States was opened at Rome, N. Y., in 1851.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable


1500 1410 1334 1130 1040 890 820 800 730 760 710 660 620 570
WMEX WAAB WNAC WCOP WTIC WBZ WORL WABC WHDH WIZ WOR WEAF WEEI WHCA

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Song recital	Al Bernard; quartet	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Golf summary	Piano recital	Network interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orchestra	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis summary		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalists	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	"The Johnson Family"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menaken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet Music	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal groups	Music by Josef Cherniavsky; soloists; orch.	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Warnow Orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"			"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Popular orchestra;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Wayne King's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra
8:45 vocal soloists;	Can Be Done"; drama		Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	guest soloists	tervIews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Grant Park concert	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	Grant Park concert	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other American";	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	commentary	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Holden party talks	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Golf summary	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Golf summary	Jack Russell's Orch.	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	lists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It"	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Talk for women
10:30 Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Wake Up and Live	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Yacht race	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Fran Allison, songs	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and Home	Zimbler string group	Organ recital	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Hour; talks; or.	"The Hemingways"	Vocal and piano	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 Woman com'tator.	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Hour; talks; or.	"Musical Roundup"	Ray Keating's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum; talk	Women's clubs talk	Sport reports	"Underground Railway";
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Sport reports	dramatic sketch
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires; vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 House speakers	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sport reports
3:45 "Song Shop"; org.	NBC piano duo	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:15 "Social Sec. Cost"	Club Matinee; variety	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Books of the Day	Club Matinee; variety	NBC vocal recital	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	The Guiding Light	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 "Four Stars"	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Golf summary	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis summary	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Bob Parker, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music;	Roy Shields's Revue	"One Man's Family";	"Along Gypsy Trails";	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Sport program	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Teary King's Orch.
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	Mary Small; Junior Re-	Serenade; Wayne King	United States Marine	Alan Curtis's Orch.
8:45 wald; Gluskin's Or.	vue; soloists; orchestra	and orchestra	Band concert	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.;	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Steo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	den's Orchestra	variety program	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Elsa Schallert	"Your Hit Parade";	D. Gasparre's Orch.	Alan Curtis's Orch.
10:15 work drama	NBC vocal recital	Himber's Orchestra;	D. Gasparre's Orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Talk, James A. Far-	NBC Minstrel Show	soloists; quartet	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 ley, Fatmaid. Gen.	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies; soloists; orch.	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Network sports	"Amateur Night in
11:15 P. Dailey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Network sports	Harlem"
11:30 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Network sports	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Network sports	"Amateur Night in
11:45 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Network sports	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Network sports	Harlem"

Railroad Explains Counsel Fees Paid In Floating Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Counsel fees of $16,500 paid by the Boston & Maine Railroad in flotation of its $5,000,000 bond issue this year were necessitated by "prolonged legal negotiations," which required the employment of outside counsel, the railroad has informed the Interstate Commerce Commission. The negotiations were necessary because the "Governor and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth were, both in doubt as to the legal authority for the Commonwealth to accept a new issue of the railroad's bonds in exchange for the (Fitchburg Railroad) bonds which matured Feb. 1, 1937," Comptroller Glacy of the road has written the commission.

Last February the commission authorized the Boston & Maine to issue $5,000,000 in first mortgage 3 per cent bonds in exchange for a like amount of Fitchburg Railroad Company 4 per cent bonds, which matured Feb. 1, 1937. The recent financial report of the road respecting the issue caused Oliver Sweet, director of the bureau of finance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to ask the Boston & Maine for more information touching a counsel fee of $16,500.

It is stated at the commission that it will probably accept the explanation from Mr. Glacy, although the explanation does not state to whom the fees were paid. In asking an explanation, Mr. Sweet pointed out that "these bonds were authorized to be issued merely in exchange for a like amount of Fitchburg Railroad 4 per cent bonds, which matured Feb. 1, 1937."

Hibernians Want History of Irish In Massachusetts

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Massachusetts branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians today called for the co-operation of other Irish societies, to publish the history of the Irish in Massachusetts.

The action came after a resolve was passed commending Gov. Charles F. Hurley for his demand that the "communistic contribution" to the WPA-published Massachusetts Guide Book be deleted.

Worcester was chosen as the 1938 convention city. The organization meets biennally. Another resolution called for renewed vigilance against motion picture, stage productions and books derogatory to the Irish race.

Codman

(Continued from Page 1)

pied the witness. "I pointed out to you that removal of the Commission would not help you."

The Mayor then asked that the minutes for the meeting following April 8, 1937, be sent for. He read a letter which had been sent by him to the Commission explaining why so much work was being done by outside contractors and not by the Public Works Department. The letter gave as its chief reason the fact that the personnel had declined and that no new appointments had been made.

Questioned about this letter, Mr. Cunniff said that he was certain that he had called the Commission's attention to the letter and that they had discussed it, but he did not know when that had occurred.

The witness admitted that his friendship for the Mayor had undergone "perhaps a hiatus" at the time of the Dolan investigation.

"The continuance of the Dolan investigation was not due to the minority request of the commission but the vote of the City Council and subsequent approval of the Mayor, and was placed in the hands of the city law department," observed Mr. Mansfield and then asked: "About that time you ceased to visit the Mayor's office?"

"No, it was earlier," replied Mr. Cunniff. "I'd like to explain why I ceased to visit your office."

The witness was prevented from continuing by the Mayor but was later asked by George R. Farnum, special investigator for the Fin Com, why his visits had stopped.

In the course of a lengthy explanation, Mr. Cunniff said that sometime during the second year of Mayor Mansfield's administration, the Mayor seemed to grow less cordial and was evasive in his answers. The Mayor, the witness testified, interpreted Fin Com reports criticising city department heads as efforts to side-track the investigation of Edmund L. Dolan, later found guilty of bond frauds against the city.

Mr. Cunniff further testified that he wrote most of these reports but that neither he nor the Commission felt any "hatred" toward Mr. Mansfield.

The Mayor read a report signed by Philip A. Chapman, James Maguire and Robert Robinson, dated April 9, 1937, in which it was stated that he was anticipating a report on the "scandalous expenditures of the White Fund and that he was grossly responsible for gross malfeasance involved." He asked Mr. Cunniff whether he knew that this statement contained a pre-judgment of the current investigation.

"I don't agree to that," replied the witness.

Convict Sought In Police Murder

State police and officials of all eastern Massachusetts communities joined today in a widespread hunt for an escaped convict as the suspected murderer of Patrolman Henry G. Bell of the Newton police force.

Bell was kidnapped and shot on Saturday night in a stolen car which he and a fellow officer had halted. A third officer, Lawrence Murphy, was critically wounded by the driver of the car.

The man who the police sought, escaped from the Charles Street jail in Boston on April 25 by sawing the bars of his cell. He has a police record of 24 arrests since 1923.

Imports Mount To $209,900,912 For Year in Boston

Port of Boston's Business

New England's diversified industry is importing raw materials and supplies in greater volume by 33⅓ of 50 per cent than in the former fiscal year recently ended.

For the past several weeks the statistical review of commerce issued each week by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, dubbed "imports for consumption" to be flowing into the port of Boston to the tune of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 in value ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

Significance is added by figures announced today by Mr. Maynard for the past two fiscal years. Value of imports for consumption jumped from $134,765,507 in the year ending June 30, 1936, to $209,900,912 for the year ending June 30, 1937, he said.

Advices from Washington to Mr. Maynard show that in addition to Boston being second port in the nation in the amount of duties collected, it is second in value of imports for consumption. New York leads in both instances. Philadelphia is third port, with imports for consumption increasing from $142,625,248 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to $187,067,337 in the period ending June 30, 1937.

In the first fiscal year of the two, Philadelphia was ahead of Boston, but in the last of the two, Boston leaped forward to a lead in value of imports for consumption by a margin of more than $20,000,000.

"This year is running well ahead of last," Mr. Maynard said today. "Last week alone the value of imports for consumption was more than $1,000,000 ahead of the same week a year ago. Withdrawals from warehouse were twice as heavy as last year, but the fact that they were largely carpet wools (free of duty when definitely known to be used in carpets) meant that revenue to Uncle Sam in the form of duties collected, fell off sharply last week, the decrease being $214,115.

"Other raw materials coming in free of duty in large volume are cocoanut oil, crude rubber, fibers for textile mills, and wood pulp."

Statistical summary of Boston's commerce:

	Week ending Year Aug. 21, '37	ago
Port of Boston		
Imports for consumption	$3,796,300	$3,317,271
Imports fog warehouse	380,844	343,714
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	778,320	418,200
Duties collected	344,770	334,655
Wool imports (pounds)	476,343	566,653
	Fiscal year July 1 to Aug. 21, '37	Years ago
Wool imports (pounds)	4,643,146	4,948,228
Duties collected	$3,668,270	$4,432,599

Third Party to Help G. O. P., Gifford Says

COTUIT, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Asserting "a third party is now inevitable," United States Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, said today he saw a possibility of victory for the Republican Party in 1940 with the establishment of a third party by John L. Lewis.

The reasons for his belief, he said in an interview at his summer home, were President Roosevelt's "split" with members of the Democratic Party, coupled with his "inability" to meet Mr. Lewis' demands during the steel crisis and the alignment of dissatisfied groups with Mr. Lewis' forces.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	150kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwaves

6:00	WIXK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 25

8:30 a. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

ROMANES & PATERSON

581 Boylston St., Boston

Summer Shops at Magnolia—Nantasket Bar Harbor and Lake Placid

COATS

IN CLASSIC MODELS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GIRLS

$55

READY TO WEAR COATS IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT MODELS, PATTERNS AND COLORS

RELIABLE FURS SUBMITTED for COMPARISON at AUGUST PRICES!

LAMSON & HUBBARD

Furriers for Over Half a Century

Boylston at Arlington Sts., Boston

Sandy Bay Yacht Club Mingles With Fish and Artists at Rockport

Down on the tip of Cape Ann is a club where the 'sloopers' spin yarns to the younger yachtsmen, of the days when the granite sloops sailed scuppers under when the sea kicked up a bit —It's a young club but its youth is vigorous and ambitious

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., Aug. 24—Up Rockport way in the midst of fishing smacks and artist colonies, the Sandy Bay Yacht Club is found sheltered behind rock-piled ramparts that part in the middle as a gateway for this port's fleet fresh from Neptune's green racing waters.

Today, after a seven year climb from the pit of the ratlines to a point where no longer ratlines are used in the working sheets of the club, the Sandy Bay organization boasts 30 racing boats and five classes in its modern racing scheme.

There was some semblance of a Sandy Bay Yacht Club in 1885, but it had not been incorporated and finally drifted off to leeward. However, in 1930, when Gloucester staged its 300th anniversary celebration, Rockport held a regatta for all Cape Ann yachts which revived interest among the sailors of the town.

In the fall of 1930 with dusk drawing its shadows across Rockport's fishing fleet moored comfortably in its well protected harbor, a baked bean dinner was being served aboard Arthur Knowlton's small power cruiser. The excellence of the meal was satisfying and the guests began reviving the summer sailings. Regret was voiced that Rockport did not have a yacht club. It was said that the Rockport regatta during the summer was such a grand success that it should be staged every year.

The Club Is Started

Finally Mr. Knowlton and George Lowe decided there would be a yacht club. With the help of Mrs. Lowe, as secretary, the yachtsmen made up a list of those who might be interested. Later in the week, a meeting was called in the old Board of Trade rooms and a committee was formed to draw up a constitution.

By October a clubhouse was being erected on the old fishing wharf and by the end of the year, the club itself was incorporated. Marian J. Cooney was eleceted first commodore and the club membership was limited to 100 members. Later, the limit was raised to 225 and then to 300.

Sandy Bay's first objective was to dredge a deeper basin for its yachtsmen, and the efforts of the club brought results the following year when the Federal Government sponsored the job which made seven-foot depth at low tide all around the club.

At first, the club had rented the wharf but two years after its second founding the club bought the part of the wharf that its clubhouse and grounds astern occupied. With Jo Higgins, secretary-treasurer in command, the club's finances sailed a straight course.

Kept on Solid Ground

All expenses were carefully worked out and bills paid as soon as possible. The club members themselves built the floats and also rigged the derrick that is used today to haul out the boats for cleaning and painting.

Today, as Sandy Bay's new members race over Poseidon's playground for racing yachts, debts and struggles are not in evidence. The pleasure of wind vs. boat in speedy competition overshadows the past struggles of the club's founders as the Sandy Bay 15-footers, the Stars O boats, Manchester 18-footers, Pilot Class and handicaps converge over the marine battlefield from Andrew's Point to the Straitsmouth.

Sandy Bay's racing made an auspicious beginning only the year after its birth when five classes opened the season.

John Pierce, Frank Pierce, Lindley Dean, Chet Hale and Gifford Beale were other leading lights in the preview role of the Sandy Bay Yacht Club.

During this first racing year, the club celebrated by sponsoring two of the major yacht series in Massachusetts, the North Shore Curtis Cup series for the junior eliminations and the North Shore Women's eliminations.

Were Eager to Learn

Sincerity and co-operation are the theme notes in the Sandy Bay Club. Yachting and racing were new to many of the members of the club those foundling years. During the winter of '31 and '32, 36 members traveled to Boston to listen to the lectures given by prominent racing men at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The progress of the yacht club since its inception during the depression years is a remarkable one. There were merely two or three small pleasure yachts in the basin and not one racing yacht.

The racing courses, sheltered from Pidgeon Cove on the North side and the Headlands on the South side, are regarded as the best of all North Shore racing rendezvous. During the war, Rockport Harbor was used as a basin for the United States coastal defense.

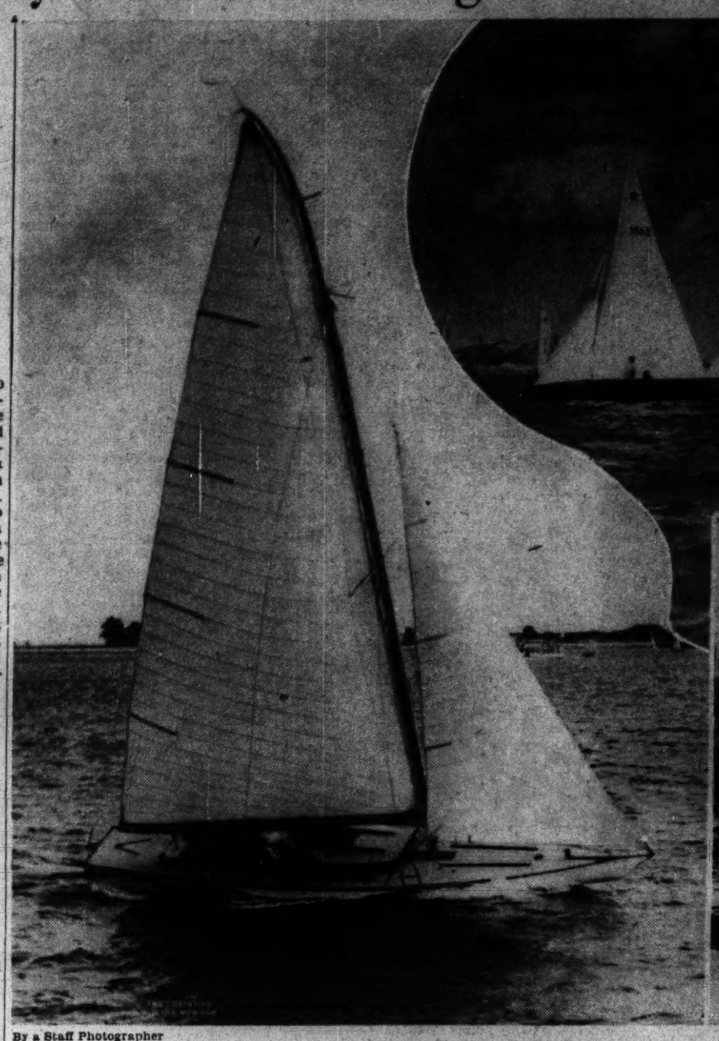
Sandy Bay's members are not wholly new at the ways of the sea for some of its older members have matured along the weather rails of the old granite sloops that plied the Massachusetts and New England seaports. These men are always regarded as the boys who "went slooping," and slooping it was.

The sturdy granite barks loaded with granite that automatically made two leeward rails at the same time were a dangerous problem in heavy winds and seas. One of the boys tells the story of being out in a screecher with orders to go forward for a look at the staysail. In such a sea, walking over the granite that lay scattered over the deck was hazardous, so the next best thing was walking over the windward side of the outside part of the hull of the granite sloop.

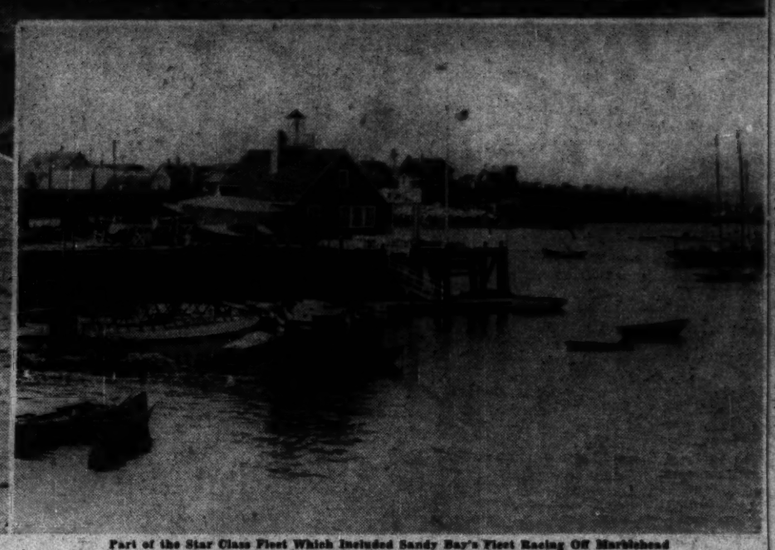
Another of the sloopers was out during the Portland storm of 1898 and was one of the last skippers to reach Gloucester safely

Every year this organization sponsors Sandy Bay Day for the yacht clubs on Cape Ann. This year the event comes on the week-end of the twenty seventh. Yacht clubs invited to the regatta this year are Eastern Point, Annisquam, American Club of Newburyport, Conomo Point and Swampscott.

The executive committee is composed of Commodore Homer M. Clark, Vice-Commodore Galen J. Perrett and Mr. Higgins, secretary-treasurer.



By a Staff Photographer
One of Sandy Bay's Manchester 18-Footers Heeled on the Port Hitch



Part of the Star Class Fleet Which Included Sandy Bay's Fleet Racing Off Marblehead
Sandy Bay Yacht Club, Built on a Wharf in Rockport Harbor

Junior Yacht Races Postponed

(Continued From Page 11)

southeast breeze began to sprinkle the water and seemed to form a mirror image of the light-blue pattern overhead.

After yesterday's postponement, the juniors were a disappointed lot, most of them wishing to race while the good breezes lasted. Those familiar with Marblehead weather forecast the northeaster to last another day, inasmuch as the storm only set in Saturday. The juniors, however, were all set for the heavy seas that rolled off the Neck, for they had rushed over to the mainland from their Eastern Yacht Club headquarters to purchase sou'westers and oilskins.

But the owners of the M-B boats that the juniors are using in the series were not too eager to send the boats out in the heavy seas. It was felt that careless handling of backstays by the crews would cause masts to go in the slop and wind.

Others, following the series, questioned the decision of the judges, arguing that the eight crews were the pick of all national crews, that the wind and seas were not too heavy and that regular races would have been staged by the majority of yacht clubs under similar conditions.

They added that the series was being held to decide the most capable crew and that sailing in weather like that of yesterdayy would bring out the best crews and skippers.

Prospects of continued stormy weather were apparent this morning as the youngsters made ready for today's racing scheduled to start at 9 o'clock. Rain and heavy topping of gray voluminous puffs overhead again brought out the yellow sou'westers. All hands were eager for the racing and the first test of their national junior sailing championship caliber.

Only two skippers and one crew of last year are again pitting their skill against the nation's leading junior skippers. The two veterans are Charlie Stetson of Pequot and Ronnie Darling of Squantum. Emma Larkin, the only girl skipper in the Sears Bowl series since 1930, steps from her former role of crew aboard her brother's boat last year to skipper this year. Miss Larkin is Watch Hill's choice for national honors.

The heavy weather yesterday provided thrills for James Spencer, Albin Jacobson and William Drew from the Spring Lake Yacht Club, representing the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, for only one of its members, Drew, had ever seen salt water before. The rolling seas were quite a sight for the boys, and not only that, the taste of salt water had proved so exciting that they insisted upon swimming in Corinthian's new pool.

There were others who enjoyed the cold water yesterday. Ronnie Darling, Billy Cornell and Laddie MacDonald of Squantum took a dip at nine o'clock before the races were canceled. Miss Larkin proved that she was no fair weather swimmer, too, when she dove into the icy waters in the midst of the northeast storm.

Pleon's welcoming committee is doing a great job. Yesterday, after the races had been postponed, the ping pong room was thrown open, Corinthian's pool was secured, and the Pleon's committee room turned into a game room. Last night all the crews were taken to the movies in cars, mostly provided by the members of the oldest junior organization.

The Richmond County Yacht Club crew were involved in a serious accident last week two days before they left for Marblehead, and two of the boys were seriously hurt, necessitating substitutes during the series. Skipper Willcox, despite a broken nose, is on hand and promises keen racing even without his regular crew.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Aug. 25	Cherbourg	Aug. 30	Aug. 24 8:00 pm	Aug. 25 8:00 am
*Ile de France	Aug. 26	Havre	Sept. 1	Aug. 25 8:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 am
†Europa	Aug. 26	Cherbourg	Sept. 1	Aug. 26 1:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 am
‡Amer. Farmer	Aug. 27	Plymouth	Sept. 5	Aug. 26 8:00 pm	Aug. 27 12 noon
†Hansa	Aug. 28	Cherbourg	Sept. 5	Aug. 28 1:00 pm	Aug. 28 8:00 pm
§California (Bos)	Aug. 28	Glasgow	Sept. 5	Aug 28 10:00 am	Aug. 27 8:00 am
‡Laconia (Bost)	Aug. 28	Galway	Sept. 4	Aug. 26 3:00 pm	Aug. 27 1:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Aug. 31	Aug. 26 4:00 pm	Aug. 26 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Sept. 14	Sept. 9 4:00 pm	Sept. 9 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Sept. 1	Aug. 27 4:00 pm	Aug. 27 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Sept. 4	Aug. 30 4:00 pm	Aug. 30 8:00 pm

*France only. †Except France. ‡Except Italy and South Europe. §Except Irish Free State, Northern Ireland and Scotland. ||Irish Free State and Scotland only. ¶Irish Free State and Northern Ireland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

New Covered Bridge in N. H. To Replace Similar Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANCOCK, N. H., Aug. 24—In these days when the old wooden covered bridges are constantly giving way to bridges of concrete, steel and stone New Hampshire is replacing each an old-fashioned bridge with a new structure of sound construction.

During the flood of 1936 the wooden covered bridge over the Contoocook River on an old-fashioned Forest Road between this town and Greenfield was destroyed. When plans were prepared for replacement of the bridge, the state highway department was besieged with requests that a new wooden covered bridge be erected at the site so that something besides pictures might remain for future generations to know of the wooden bridges.

New piers have been erected that bring the level of the new bridge above the record high water level of March, 1936. The bridge itself will be about 90 feet long and less than three tons of structural steel will be used in its construction. The roof of the bridge will be sheathed with asphalt shingles and the side-walls will be covered with matched fir boards. The entrances to the bridge are 20 feet wide and 14 feet high.

The huge timbers used were assembled in arches on the shore before being placed across the piers. Extensive work is being done on widening the roadway near the site.

Old covered wooden bridges have served many purposes in their days. In some cases where they were near the center of town they were used for parking horses and buggies during church services.

'Call the Strikes As You See Them,' Judge Tells Jury

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Inserting a little baseball parlance into his first charge to a new group of jurymen in the Superior Court Judge Ernest R. Robson of Palmer told them "not to favor the home team or the visiting team but to call them as they saw them" in deciding the case before them.

"You men are like an umpire at a ball game. You are in a position to see the pitcher and how he throws the ball. If it comes in above the knees and below the shoulder fairly well over the plate call it a strike. If it is above the shoulder or below the knees call it a ball. It must be one or the other. Don't favor the home team and don't favor the visiting team. Give them all an even break. Apply the same principles an umpire at a ball game applies in deciding the issues before you. You have a right to use your common sense and your own experiences in life in arriving at the truth. That is all we want here. While a 10 to 2 or an 8 to 4 score is all right at a ball game it doesn't go here. It must be 12 all one way or the other. Otherwise the game as far as the Commonwealth or defendant is concerned is not decided."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

*Springfield—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

*Daylight saving time.

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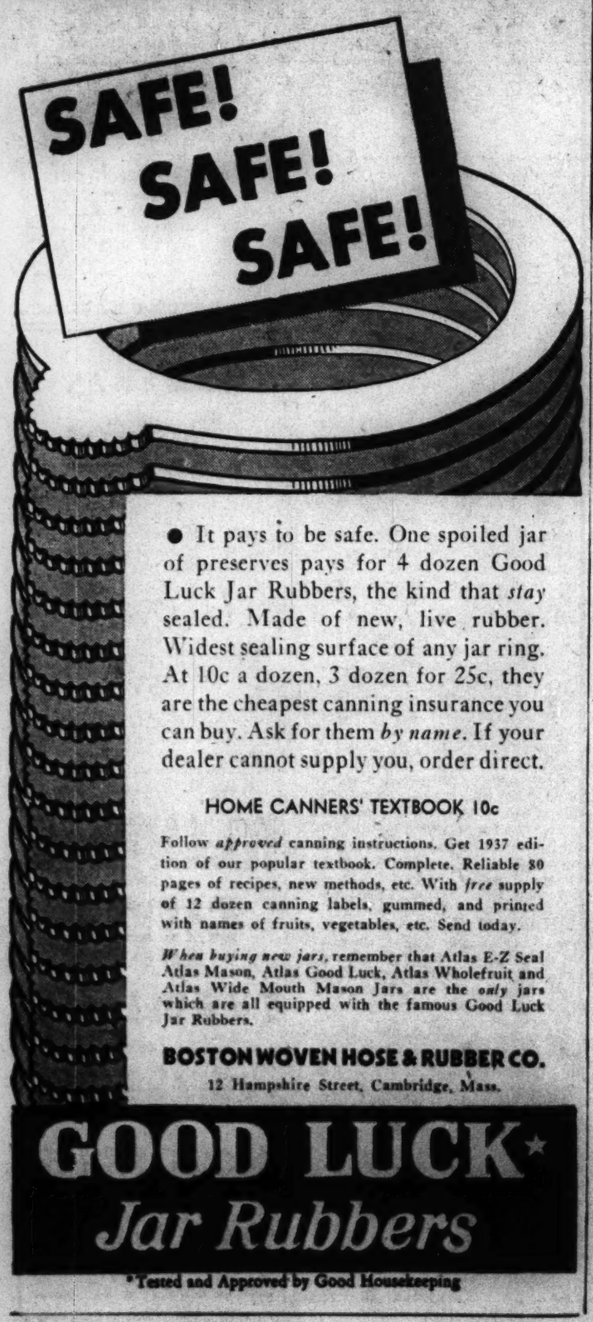

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

'Alexandre le Grand'

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

At the moment the Exhibition is inundating Paris with music. Famous orchestras, choral societies, chamber music ensembles and soloists of every category are arriving from all sides. Every nation is anxious to give a sample of its national production. This superabundance, however, is likely to transform our international fair into a new Tower of Babel.

Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, Austria and Roumania opened fire with some remarkable concerts. One took a lively interest in observing the evolution of music in the different parts of Europe. The northern countries have remained immune from the revolutionary currents of the beginning of the century. The artistic conquests of Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky and Schönberg have had no influence over the composers of Stockholm or Copenhagen, who still submit to Wagnerian influence and have not transcended the vocabulary and orchestration of Richard Strauss; whereas the countries of the south were profoundly stirred by all these novelties.

Meanwhile our theaters continue to show great activity. After the production of Serge Lifár's "David Triomphant" the Opéra presented us with a new ballet entitled "Alexandre le Grand," with the same choreographer and the same soloist. The music, which we had already heard during the winter at our symphony concerts, under the title of "Inscriptions sur les Portes de la Ville," is by Philippe Gaubert. It consists of a suite in four parts, written in bold relief in a particularly evocative style. Even at the concert this magnificently orchestrated fresco resembled a big choregraphic film.

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Serge Lifár was quick to see and evolve a series of tableaux devoted to the life of a conqueror. "Alexandre le Grand" is a complete success. I have already pointed out the failing to which our great dancer—who is often a questionable maitre de ballet—is liable. It seems as if he here wished to make amends for his mediocre "David Triomphant."

The result was dazzling. Serge Lifár gave a splendid performance in which all the dynamic force of conquest was magnified. Beautiful décors, remarkable costumes and a discriminating interpretation contributed to assure this production a success. Serge Lifár was assisted by Mlle. Lorcia, Chauviré, Solange Schwartz, Darsonval, Binois Kergrist and Dynalix. And he obtained an exceptional discipline and enthusiasm from the entire corps de ballet.

In his choregraphy he cleverly avails himself of a gymnastic technique which makes use of the dancers as material for amazing constructions. It is a free interpretation of the idea of the human pyramid, used by our athletes and acrobats in circuses and music halls. By an audacious massing of his colleagues Serge Lifár constructs in turn a throne, a war-horse or a triumphal car. This living architecture gives rise, at times, to effects of a rare dignity. In "Alexandre le Grand" many of these groupings were much admired.

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At the Opera-Comique there was a first performance of "Le Bourgeois de Falaise," a rather too classical fantasy by MM. Jean Limozin and A. de la Tourasse, set to music by M. Maurice Thiriet, the composer to whom we are already indebted for "La Véridique Histoire du Docteur." In this we once more discover the sympathetic musical quality of a composer who, for the second time is ill served by his libretto. "Le Bourgeois de Falaise" though written by men of the younger generation, revives the most worn-out traditions of old Italian comedy and the intrigues of Molière. This feeble story of an ingenious valet and a cunning soubrette, abetting the designs of their master and mistress by covering an undesirable pretender with ridicule, is a distressing banality. In spite of all the skillfulness of the score and the good will of the actors, of whom M. Balbon was the best, it was impossible to take a great interest in this insipid entertainment.

The season of opéra-bouffe still continues at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées. The most recent presentation, entitled "Les Invites," is superior to those preceding it. The book is by M. Jean-Victor Pellérin and the music by M. Tibor Harsányi. But this piece is so full of bitterness and pessimism in outlook that it is difficult to find any pleasure or amusement in it. We are presented, in fact, with an inverted picture of a suburban household which, outwardly, gives every evidence of harmony and respectability. In the intimacy of their drawing-room a married couple are spending an evening tête-à-tête. But while they are exchanging ideas in apparent cordiality, projections thrown on a dark screen shows us the underlying thoughts of this father and mother of a family and the mysterious invisible guests (invités) with whom they actually spend their evening.

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Without wishing to show any exaggerated austerity regarding an opéra-bouffe—or that which pretends to be one—or to take too seriously this malicious picture, I must confess that such a merciless analysis of a family constitutes a subject that is more tragic than comic.

Tibor Harsányi's music, daring but extremely interesting, makes no comment on the external situations but is content to evoke the troubled atmosphere in which this silent, double betrayal is unfolded. Its very human accent and sensitiveness are difficult to resist. A devoted company interpreted this strange work, which was produced by Gaston Baty with taste and ingenuity.

The Théâtre Marigny offers visitors an operetta of a sufficiently novel formula. "La Belle Saison" is a musical comedy by M. Jean de Létraz, the successful author of "Bichon," set to music by M. Jean Delettre, composer of so many songs popularized during the last few years by gramophone records. The sole object of this operetta, the subject of which is not particularly original, is to collect some of the refrains written specially for Lucienne Boyer and Pills and Tabet, who are the interpreters. Those famous stars of song play the comedy with a charming ingenuity which obtained the greatest success. Every musical interlude was for them, naturally, the occasion for a fresh triumph. They are well supported by a company in which we find the merry Boucot, the "Fantaisiste" Marguerite Pierry and the graceful Monette Dinay. Wal-Berg's orchestra accompanied with a verve and liveliness which contributed greatly to its success.

The Art of Asia

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

That fascinating, inscrutable and strangely impersonal artist, Uday Shan-Kar, with his Hindu Ballet and Musicians, has just finished another short season at the Gaiety Theater. The charm and beauty of these performances are obvious to every spectator, but the Occidental critic is still embarrassed by the lack of clues to an aesthetic so deeply rooted in time and tradition that, in comparison, current European standards seem to be those of yesterday. As someone has said, the critic may well ask himself in astonishment how it is that, while the art of Greece, Rome and Egypt lies dead, the art of India is not only alive but shows signs—as these performances prove—of standing on the threshold of a renaissance. The Western artist, bewildered amid a welter of conflicting aesthetic ideals, might surely find here something worthy of investigation and study. Considering our long relation with India it is surprising that we English, for example, know and understand so little of her art, music and literature.

With two exceptions—a peasant dance and a dance illustrating the sword games of Northern India—all the dances, including an archaic dance-drama, that we saw at the Gaiety were of a religious character or, as the program put it, directly inspired by religion. The same can be said, however, of all the art, great and small, of India, her architecture, sculpture, painting and music, and even her pottery. A European parallel may be found in thirteenth-century Gothic architecture and sculpture and the plain-chant of the Middle Ages.

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It is interesting to recall that a distinguished English sculptor has expressed the opinion that great works of art are possible only when religion—using the world in its wider sense of course—has become the unifying influence of a nation; "the decay of human art follows immediately upon the weakening of men's grasp upon the motives of action." At the moment European art, disintegrated into all kinds of movements and cults, seems far from any such unifying ideal. We have seen what follows attempts to make art the handmaid of dictatorship.

The European critic may, from his own aesthetic point of view, thoroughly enjoy the performances of Uday Shan-Kar's company merely as a fascinating expression of form, rhythm and color, but, like the figures of the Ajanta frescoes, these dancers possess a gesture-language of extraordinary precision that is entirely alien to the West. This language has a grammar in which every little movement of the hand and fingers, every stance of the body, every step and gesture, is defined as a noun, pronoun, verb and tense, etc. And yet the effect is one of perfect spontaneity. The more deeply we penetrate into the technique of any typically Oriental art, to borrow the words of Dr. Coomaraswamy, the more we find what appears to be individual, impulsive and natural is actually long inherited, well considered and well bred. In passing it may be remarked that Uday Shan-Kar and his fellow artists are entirely free from the vulgarity that so often mars the work of the public performer in the West. They are innocent of distracting and distressing "showmanship" and the greed for applause which forces the last reluctant clap from the gallery. Their art has the impersonality of an ancient ritual.

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The difference between the Eastern and Western approach may be illustrated by one or two criticisms taken from an Oriental critic of European art: "You are too self-conscious about art and about expression. You are always trying to express yourselves. We never do—neither in art nor in life. You aim at expression and fail. We aim at repression and succeed—and incidentally achieve expression." This critic complains that Western art "is dissociated from life, as it is divorced from religion," and a disconnected art, he declares, is a false art. He recognizes music as truly the type of all the arts but does not like our use of it. "To hear music and singing, you tell me, I must go to a concert. Has it never occurred to you that music and song at these self-conscious concerts are as out of place as painting in a gallery? Music and song are not living, but dead and curiosities, when they are thus interred in concert rooms." (Ponsenka's "On the Truth of Decorative Art").

These criticisms begin to throw a little light on the aesthetic practiced by Uday Shan-Kar and his musicians. Unlike the European the Hindu does not inclose the different arts in air-tight compartments. An ancient art treatise, "Silpa-Shastra," tells the story of a king who asked a sage to teach him the art of sculpture. He was told that he must first study painting, which he cannot understand without a knowledge of the technique of dancing, which is difficult without a thorough knowledge of instrumental music, which cannot be learned without a deep knowledge of vocal music! In short, he was reminded that all the arts are one. It is significant that music was regarded by the sage as their basis or type.

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Of the music heard at the Gaiety Theater it may again be said, as of the dancing and décor, that the Occidental critic may enjoy its externals of form, rhythm and color. But the most sensitive Western ear does not at first catch the inner or even the outer meaning of the micro-tonal intervals which go to make a Hindu melody—freer and more finely articulated than anything permitted by our harmonic system. It is said, however, that familiarity soon enables the listener to take in these fugitive, subtle degrees of acuteness or graveness of tone. He then becomes aware of "inner octaves" of sound—an octave chiming, as it were, within a single note. But further analysis must be withheld for the moment.

There has been much talk lately, encouraged by considerable official and public opinion, of organizing an Exhibition of Indian Art at the Royal Academy. Should the idea materialize, would it not be possible to bring over with the sculpture, carvings, inlay-work, paintings, jewelry and so on, musicians and dancers who, like Uday Shan-Kar and his company, would reveal to us the voice and rhythms of an immemorial past?

Austrian State Travel Bureau

Lotte Lehmann in Beethoven's "Fidelio," at the Salzburg Festival

The Australian Musical Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

The winter concert season is in full swing throughout Australia. Prof. Georg Schneevoigt, director of the Finnish National Orchestra, has made a tour of the States and in each orchestral center has attacked the problem of leadership with energy and dispatch.

Triumphant success was achived in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide by Lotte Lehmann, whose recitals were given under the direction of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In excellent vocal form, the Viennese artist presented well designed programs representative of the finest work of Strauss, Hugh Wolf, Schubert, Franz, Schumann, Brahms, Marx, Pfitzner and Leo Blech.

Mme. Lehmann's concert season was intended primarily for radio hearers. In a country without established traditions of Lieder-singing her austere choice of items and rigorous avoidance of translations appeared, therefore, somewhat quixotic. But the singer's dramatic perception and intimate understanding of her material so won the hearts of all listeners that her tour acquired the dignity of an educational mission. As an ambassadress of great music Lotte Lehmann rendered service of incalculable value to Australia.

Another broadcasting enterprise, the concert season of the Budapest String Quartet (Josef Roismann, Alexander Schneider, Boris Krogt and Mischa Schneider), opened in Melbourne. This ensemble toured Australia in 1935 with conspicuous success. The first and second concerts given this season at the Melbourne Assembly Hall caused some disappointment to enthusiasts who recalled the previous visit. With the retirement of Stefan Ipolyi the quartet appeared to have lost considerably more than the services of a veteran viola player. Rhythmically considered, their work remained impeccable and there was much to admire in the disciplined celerity exacted by Mr. Roismann. The tone of the newcomer lacked, however, the resonance to support his collaborators and the occasions were few in which concerted efficiency blossomed into poetry. In their third and final performances the quartet recaptured much of their former fire and elasticity. Works so diverse as the Debussy Quartet and the Beethoven Cavatina provided well met tests of versatility, insight and technical skill.

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A partial compromise effected between the Broadcasting Commission and the independent management responsible for the tour of Benno Moiseiwitsch resulted in occasional radio transmissions by the Russian pianist. In Melbourne his audiences were, however, severely affected in size by the simultaneous functioning of the Budapest combination. The "intellectuals"—musicians, painters, writers, professors and university students—who had previously supported Lotte Lehmann flocked to the quartet performances, and the sensational technique of Moiseiwitsch failed—rather surprisingly—to draw a popular audience.

The Russian virtuoso opened his Australian season in Sydney, where his love of breakneck speed evoked unfavorable comment. In Melbourne he employed similar tactics. There were occasional glimpses of the Moiseiwitsch who in former years delighted Australian audiences by his color sense and by a fastidious command of musical phraseology. For the greater part of his stereotyped programs the pianist contented himself, however, with exhibitions of whirlwind velocity. Even in works of the French impressionists nuance was discarded in favor of such attenuated pianos and abrupt fortes as substituted the startling qualities of a black-and-white poster design for the intimacies of a musical water color.

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Many years ago Percy Grainger commented upon the temperamental affinity with Italian art displayed by young Australians. Tito Schipa is at present signing in Melbourne and the strong natural sympathy of which Grainger spoke finds remarkable expression at his concerts Even the Richard Crooks season, which established an Australian record for popular success, failed to evoke such tumultuous demonstrations of approval. Schipa's programs present a curious mixture of operatic arias, Lieder, classical songs and popular ballads. His vocal style is equally diverse. In his upper register the tenor reveals lack of quality. In passages of dramatic vigor he forces his tone to the extent of harshness. His mezza-voce singing is, however, both admirable and dependable, and within a somewhat narrow compass he displays the effortless technique of the true Italian. He handles Neapolitan love songs as to the manner born and thrills his audiences by his spontaneous delivery and by his prompt response to emotional suggestion.

With the desire to foster popular appreciation of good music the Melbourne City Council has inaugurated a series of free concerts. Orchestral programs, organ recitals and various ensemble performances, given each Friday in the lunch hour, have attracted large audiences. B. A.

The Stadium Concerts Close

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With a flock of soloists to cheer the parting, the twentieth season of Stadium Concerts has passed into history. The last nights of the concerts ran true to the form of recent summers as regards attendance. On Aug. 13, when Harold Bauer and Albert Spalding were the soloists, the audience numbered 9100. On Aug. 14, when part of the record-breaking Gershwin Memorial Program was repeated, bringing once more Harry Kaufman as pianist and Anne Brown, soprano, and Todd Duncan, baritone, as singers, besides additional conductors in Ferde Grofé and Alexander Smallens, the attendance reached 6100. Yet the following evening, under ideal weather conditions, a straight symphonic program, conducted by Willem van Hoogstraten, attracted a mere 2000.

Aug. 16 registered a marked improvement, Efrem Zimbalist, announced to play two violin concertos, brought the figure up to 9600. The last night of the season, Aug. 17, though a symphonic program without soloist, drew a presentable gathering of about 8000, for a "last night" always exercises more than just ordinary appeal.

From the foregoing it is once more evident that the Stadium Concerts audience of today wants striking features, magnetic soloists. Like it or not, Brahms and Beethoven unadorned no longer crowd the Lewisohn Stadium on a warm summer night. Various reasons might be advanced as to why such is the case, but none of them can explain the case away. It looks to one observer as though the Stadium Concerts in order to survive will simply be obliged to give the public the soloists it wants.

The Bauer-Spalding collaboration occurred in César Franck's hard-worked Sonata for piano and violin, of which they gave a most admirable account, though the great out-of-doors is obviously no frame for music in the smaller forms. Previously Mr. Spalding had played the solo part in Beethoven's Violin Concerto in poised and comprehensive fashion, more successfully, it is true, in the first and second movements than in the Finale, and Mr. Bauer had lavished sympathetic attention and loving care for detail on the Brahms Piano Concerto in B flat.

Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, none too well played, rounded out the second Gershwin program, which from Gershwin's works offered again a medley from "Of Thee I Sing," the "Rhapsody in Blue," three vocal excerpts from "Porgy and Bess" and "An American in Paris." The symphonic program of the next night, skillfully diversified, had as feature Schubert's *C* major Symphony "of heavenly length," preceded by Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture, Delius's "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring," Dohnányi's Suite, op. 19, Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" Overture. To this generous list, because of the exigencies of broadcasting, Mr. van Hoogstraten added Brahms's First Hungarian Dance, and the Introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin." The conductor supplied an especially good reading of the Dohnányi suite.

The penultimate concert of Aug. 16 proved to be one of the most satisfying of the entire series. In the first place, there was Mr. Zimbalist, in admirable form. Not only did he deal effectively with the Glazounoff Concerto, but in the Concerto of Brahms he rose to a height of technical and interpretative excellence that he probably has never surpassed. Mr. van Hoogstraten furnished the soloist very good orchestral support, and he also directed a performance of Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's "Caucasian Sketches" in which both he and his men were at their best.

For the summer's concluding program Mr. van Hoogstraten selected the C minor Symphony of Brahms, followed by a lighter array taken from Johann Strauss and Schubert, leading up to the "Tannhäuser" Overture. The Strauss and the Schubert, and even the Wagner, went far better than the Brahms, which was both rough and lethargic. Perhaps less Brahms and more Strauss is a real need of the Stadium Concerts, and let any squeamish highbrow look for relief in the high tribute paid Strauss by Brahms.

In the course of a few valedictory remarks Mr. van Hoogstraten, without underestimating the services to art of radio and the mechanical devices for reproducing music, dwelt on the importance of not letting the ministrations of "a living orchestra to a living audience" perish from the earth and the consequent need of attendance at concerts.

'Comus' at Regent's Park

By Harold Hobson

London

It is typical of the difficulties under which the English summer theater labors that the afternoon open-air performance of Milton's "Comus" which we attended was prefaced by an attendant going round offering rugs for hire. But happily the weather later relented, the audience was not compelled to seek shelter from the rain in the covered theater which the management has thoughtfully provided, and the sun came out. It is in the evening, when the shadows deepen, and soft lights creep round the shrubs and trees which frame the lovely greensward stage in Regent's Park, that the Open Air Theater really comes into its own; but even in the comparatively hard light of the afternoon, with the illuminations in the hands of a greater, but less relevant, force than the electrician, this rendering of Milton's rarely played masque attained moments of surpassing beauty.

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These came chiefly from two sources, the first being the uniform excellence with which the entire cast spoke the noble poetry which Milton has given to the characters of his somewhat didactic story. As a writer of dramatic verse—of verse, that is, which is vital, living, made for quick delivery, speech, and counter-speech—Milton cannot be for a moment compared with Shakespeare, who is the great mainstay of the open-air theater. But there is a lyric freshness in the poetry of "Comus," combined with a solemn eloquence in its set defense of chastity, of which Miss Fay Compton as the Lady, Mr. Jack Hawkins as Comus and Mr. David King Wood as the Lady's Elder Brother took advantage to the full.

Enchanting as it was to hear great verse greatly spoken, the performance yielded an even more satisfying pleasure in the Attendant Spirit of Mr. Leslie French. He, too, dealt beautifully by his verse, but it was in his songs, in which the pure serenity of a voice singularly sweet and clear matched the thrilling quietness of Henry Lawes's music, that the play came most superbly into its own.

On another stage, at Malvern, the English Summer Theater has reached a degree of popularity unknown before. Last year the attendance at Sir Barry Jackson's Festival broke all records, even though the cast contained fewer big names than usual, but this summer, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke back in the company with which he first gained celebrity, the advance booking has been greater still. The festival opened with Mr. Bernard Shaw's last completed play, "The Millionairess." This piece has been seen at Bexhill, but not in London. It is a riotous satire upon dictators, and, though it is less brilliantly written than Mr. Shaw's early dramas, its boisterous and knock-about humor appealed strongly to the audience at the first performance.

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Meanwhile, after a summer season that has been artistically extremely disappointing, the London theater is preparing a full autumn program. Mr. J. B. Priestley has two plays ready for production. One of these, "Time and the Conways," is to have Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson in the chief part. It will be presented at the Duchess. Miss Dodie Smith, who is England's uniformly most popular dramatist—she has not known a single failure since the phenomenal success of her first play, "Autumn Crocus," a few years ago—has another piece on hand, called "Bonnets Over the Windmill," to be directed by Miss Irene Hentschell. Princes' Theater is to follow the 12-months run of the Edgar Wallace-Ian Hay thriller, "The Frog," with another piece of the same type, "The Gusher," for which Mr. Hay alone is responsible.

Cathedral Voices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The Organs and Bells of Westminster Abbey," by Jocelyn Perkins (Novello. London. 7s. 6d.), is a book that one hopes will be followed by others of the same kind. As Canon Perkins says in his preface, many books have been written about Westminster Abbey, but by some curious mischance no attempt has been made so far to collect the facts relating to the organ and the bells into a permanent form.

The organs and the bells of our old English cathedrals offer rich material for similar volumes. As the present book proves, the subject opens vistas of a musical, cultural, historical and social interest by no means confined to organs and bells and those who make and play them.

A cathedral is visible history. Those who attempt to decipher its message may learn many strange things not to be found in history books. The past suddenly becomes more real and tangible. They will discover for example the most exquisite taste and skill in art, existing apparently isolated in the midst of barbarism. If the building is thirteenth century Gothic they may realize, perhaps with surprise, that historians and antiquarians are much too inclined to look at the past through the wrong end of the telescope.

The musician has, hitherto, been less fortunate than the architect and the sculptor because instruments and methods of performance change, although happily the voice does not. Any attempt to throw light on the musical past of our great cathedrals is, therefore, welcome. Beginning at the fourteenth century Canon Perkins, with all the advantages of his official position, not only describes the organs of Westminster Abbey but offers us much of interest about their players, distinguished and undistinguished, the singers who worked with them, and the music performed.

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Chapter 1 deals with the Abbey organs and organists down to the Great Rebellion. A curious sidelight on the times is shown by the "irregular" removal of a pair of "great orgaynes" from the Church of St. Andrew, Holborn, to the Abbey in 1553. The prime mover, perhaps one ought to say "remover," was actually the churchwarden of St. Andrews, John Langton, "citizen and marbler of London."

The whole business was carried through "without leave of ye parishioners or consent of ye vestry and clean against ye mind of ye parson." Langton, whose career would have been interesting to watch had he been born a few centuries later, "pulled down ye loft, and sold the Fayre Orgaynes and excellent Instruments . . . unto ye Deane of Westminster and ye Mynster Church ther where now they stand and cannot be bought for any money so highly are they esteemed for their goodness." The Holborn parishioners were furious but the Westminster Chapter and organist hung on to their organs and somehow managed to adjust their consciences to this very dubious deal.

The great Orlando Gibbons was the Abbey organist for two years (1623-1625) and Canon Perkins gives a letter of his with the comment: "Evidently the possession of an highly artistic temperament was not incompatible with the characteristics of a first-rate man of business." At this period the Abbey music had reached a high level. When in 1624 the Prince of Wales (subsequently Charles I) was betrothed to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV, King of France, the French Ambassadors and their suite were entertained by the Dean of Westminster.

They were invited to visit the Abbey, which seems to have been flood-lit for the occasion: "The Ambassadors, with the nobles and gentlemen in their company, were brought in at the north gate of the Abbey, which was stuck with flambeaux everywhere both within and without the quire that travellers might cast their eyes upon the stateliness of the church . . . and at the entrance the organ was touched by the best finger of that age—Mr. Orlando Gibbons."

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But a great period of English music was soon to end. In the summer of 1643 troops were quartered in the Abbey and "brake down the Organs and pawned the pipes at several ale houses for pots of ale." Civilization and culture and barbarism and violence seem to grow side by side. Now one appears to get the upper hand, now the other.

The story of the Abbey music after the Restoration is more familiar and those who have read Mr. J. A. Westrup's admirable "Purcell" will turn with special interest to Canon Perkins's chapters on this period. Purcell was the Abbey organist for fifteen years. With a wealth of interesting detail the record, enhanced by over thirty illustrations, is brought down to our own time and an appendix gives a description and full specification of the new "Coronation" organ.

Even those with no knowledge of campanology will find Part II—"The Story of the Bells and Belfries"—fascinating reading.

A great cathedral has many voices. Its bells fling their peals across the centuries and when in Westminster Abbey or Notre Dame in Paris, the full power of the organ is released in a mighty flood of sound to reverberate along the soaring Gothic arches, it seems as if the cathedral itself were singing. Its quietest voices are heard only in silence and are perhaps best known to those who live under its shadow in a cathedral close. The master masons of thirteenth century Gothic knew how to make their work a visible music.

The Craft of Stained Glass

Adventures in Light and Color, by Charles Connick. New York: Random House. $10.

Mr. Connick's admirable book reveals in its very title a romantic approach to his craft. Those who have visited his workshop in Boston have found it a fascinating stronghold in which hard work is leavened with enthusiasm. The problems which face the artist in stained glass are complex, and not the least is educating client and public in the features of good decorative glass.

"Adventures in Light and Color" is full of information about handling glass, the control of light through color, the transitory effects, the hazards. It provides charts and practical hints on the one hand, and rhapsodic descriptions of ancient masterpieces of the verrier's art, on the other. The book is discursive, chatty, anecdotal; the spirit of the author is fraternal, didactic, idealistic. In a sense, it is unusual, for publishing today is specialized, and Mr. Connick's volume seems to combine the reminiscent with the informative.

The art of stained glass to which Mr. Connick and the present day school of window designers subscribe is that of the medieval churches, Chartres particularly. The immediate tradition in America and England is that which Mr. Connick dubs "picture windows," a genre which mingles two separate arts, the painted picture and decorative glass. Because of what they regard as the misapplication of the medium and misunderstanding of its function and potentialities, craftsmen in glass are especially impatient with "picture windows."

Mr. Connick is trying to make color and light tell more in their peculiar way, as Cézanne and Seurat tried with paint. And there is something oddly similar between his language of craft and that of critics and performers in the modern school of painting. Stained glass for the medieval craftsman was expressionistic; it lent itself to emotional patterns, to concise emblems and abstracted ideas which could be communicated by the chromatic light, and by the spare dignified figures which patterned the surface. The effect is direct and penetrating and it is variable in its moods and flexible in its reference to ideas and emotions. Mr. Connick often refers to music which seems to him a parallel art to that of classic stained glass.

This volume has in addition to the text a generous number of color plates including the classics of stained glass, the "Tree of Jesse" and "Our Lady of the Beautiful Window" in Chartres. There are many illustrations for comparison. There are views of windows close to and at a distance, and in varied lights. There are technical charts, and many cartoons. Supplemented with a guide to stained glass in Europe and America and a generous bibliography, it makes a splendid source, in addition to providing most informing and amusing reading.

Egyptians to Study Dublin Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

An interesting sequel to the two visits paid to Egypt by the Dublin Gate Theater Productions comes in the form of an announcement that the Egyptian Government is arranging to send a number of students from the National School of Acting in Cairo to study at the Gate Theater under Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir. They will arrive in Dublin in August and remain until January.

The arrangements have just been completed by M. Jules Morris, manager of the opera houses at Cairo and Alexandria, who recently came to Dublin for that purpose. Mr. Morris speaks with enthusiasm of the Gate company's two seasons in Egypt and declares that the people are looking forward to the next visit of the Irish players in the spring of 1939.

The National School of Acting, in Cairo, has been in existence for three years. It is subsidized by the Egyptian government and it is directed by Khalil Bey Moutran, one of the leading Egyptian poets. The school is attended by young Egyptian men and women. The school has already sponsored several productions, including three of Shakespeare's plays and a number of modern English works. The performances are given in Arabic. Under the auspices of the Government, dramatic art competitions are held regularly and prizes are offered to the schools presenting the best work. Several students from the various schools have, through these competitions, been awarded scholarships which enable them to take courses at theaters in European centers. At the moment some of these are attending the Old Vic in London.

Fundamentals of Design

Design, by Percy E. Nobbs. New York: Oxford University Press. $10.

Fundamentals of design cannot be discussed often enough. The practicing craftsman must have them in mind constantly; the spectator unaware depends upon the discipline exercised by elements of design. Percy E. Nobbs has responded to the discipline as an architect. He has taught design in a school of architecture for 30 years. He gives us the benefit of the method used in this volume. While he intended years ago to write a book on architecture, he finds that it is now a book on engineering. This altered viewpoint is interesting, for it is a comment on the changed attitude in recent decades toward the arts, the restoration of the functional idea of design, the discovery of form, as the author says, "in terms of purpose, material, technique."

After some introductory discourse on theories of art and aesthetic phenomena, Mr. Nobbs writes about the nature of color vision and the appreciation of color. Knowledge of color has been systematized to a degree, charts and experiments prove certain points. But in the realm of form vision, no satisfactory theories have yet been established. Form is discussed a great deal today, and the gamut of styles from the abstract to the naturalistic, from the two dimensional to the three dimensional encompass various concepts, none of which can be considered final.

"Interest in form may be said to originate in interest in things." It differs from color and sound in being entirely a mental activity. "It is not the eye, but the mind, that becomes trained, sensitive and selective with experience—" Nevertheless, though form appreciation depends upon individual experience, the author finds a fundamental basis for design "quite independent of established taste or the cult of the moment."

Mr. Nobbs writes about proportion, corrections and refinements, the subject in ornaments, the placing of ornament, form and function, the relation of material to form. He then goes on to discuss organic planning and community planning.

Within the realm of architecture and theoretical design, what he has to say is informing and provocative. But in the realm of the art of sculpture he makes some general statements which indicate incomplete knowledge, and a prejudice which is regrettable in a theoretician of the arts. He pooh-poohs people who wax "ecstatic over the infantile incompetencies of Hindoo and African sculpture." Should the author study dispassionately, he would find some of his pet theories beautifully embodied in the very styles of art he disdains. Modern art and architecture has been so greatly concerned with these fundamentals of design that it is impossible for any teacher or writer on the arts to slur over the effort, regardless of personal bias. D. A.

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Irregular Trend In Cotton Cloth Trade Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Intermittent spells of activity and dullness characterized primary cotton goods markets during the past week. Users of standard constructions have need for more goods and have reached the time when they normally would buy to cover their seasonal requirements, but weakness in raw cotton markets, and the uncertainties flowing from the war situation in the Far East have done much to unsettle confidence in prices, and they are hesitating to place quantity business until values shall have reached somewhere near bottom.

Mills do not appear to be greatly disturbed at the lack of demand, even though the backlogs of unfilled orders are dwindling. They have been accepting some sizable contracts at price fractionally under the generally quoted market, but have turned down many cut price bids for small quantities on the ground that to accept them would weaken the general market too much. Furthermore, the manufacturers in most cases insisted upon a premium of an eighth to a quarter of a cent for last quarter deliveries, though willing to accept whatever the market offered on spots and quick shipments.

Considerable activity was reported on 39-inch four-yard 60 squares during the early part of the week. This construction has been moving at 8 cents a yard or more up to the last two weeks, but has declined to 7¾ cents following the Government cotton crop estimate. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s were sold by first hands at 5⅝ cents and some few lots of second-hand goods were picked up at 5⅝ cents. Efforts were made to duplicate these sales at second hand, but without much success. On the 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s there was some trading at 5 cents for the better makes, and for all makes on last quarter deliveries.

Some Sheetings Active

Some fairly active demand for narrow sheetings was experienced during the week, the buyers being mostly the bag trade, but this business seemed to fade out toward the close of the week. Other sheeting prices were weak and mills found them unattractive.

Carded broadcloths were moving in moderate volume during the early part of the week. The 5 yard 80x60s were bought at 6¼ to 6⅜ cents, and the 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s moved at 7⅝ cents and efforts to shade that price were not successful except very occasionally in second hands.

Three and four leaf twills were rather slow, awaiting the action of the clothing trade where a sizable demand is expected from the makers of slacks. Drills have moved in a limited way to the tire trade and for other industrial uses, but the volume usually experienced on this type of business seemed to be lacking this week. Osnaburgs were notably lower in price, but did not become active.

Some of the odd widths and specialty cloths in the coarse goods range were taken in limited quantities but prices were inclined to be easy.

Combed Goods Steady

In the combed goods section of the market prices held fairly steady. Combed lawns were moving on a basis of 7½ to 7⅝ cents for 40-inch 76x72s and at 8½ to 8⅝ cents for 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s. Some sales of dimity stripes were reported at price fractionally under previous quotations, and there was also some limted buying of carded piques at unchanged prices. Combed broadcloths were inactive but can now be had on a basis of 11 cents for 128x68s and 136x60s, while the 144x76s were quoted at 13 cents, but did not sell.

In finished goods circles limited business is being put through on an unannounced cut price basis, with 80 square percales moving unofficially at 12¼ to 12½ cents. Cotton dress manufacturers were taking advantage of the opportunity to get wash goods at lower prices. New prices are expected to be lower when they are announced this week on coverts, chambrays and also possibly on woven tickings, but the price on denims is expected to remain unchanged for a time while present backlogs of unfilled orders are worked off.

Pennsylvania Road Gross Estimate Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—On the basis of loaded cars handled, it is estimated that gross revenues of the Pennsylvania Railroad for July will show an increase of 5 per cent to 6 per cent over the $37,748,225 reported in July, 1936, which would make a total of close to $40,000,000. This would be somewhat better than June when gross amounted to $39,664,574. Although June showed an increase of $3,850,741 in gross over a year ago, net railway operating income showed a decrease of $508,251 due principally to substantially larger maintenance expenditures and higher taxes.

The same factors which resulted in smaller total pension charges by the Pennsylvania in June will prevail in July and during remaining months of this year, but beginning Aug. 1 these savings will be more than offset as a result of the recent agreement between the railroads and the non-operating unions on a 5 cents per hour wage increase. This will result in an increase in the pay rolls of the Pennsylvania of roundly $900,000 per month.

Curtiss-Wright Net Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp. reports a net profit of $900,597 for the six months ended June 30 last, as against $821,820 for the similar period last year. Wright Aeronautical Corp., a subsidiary, reported net profit for the six months of $1,036,563 as against $613,589 for the first six months of 1936.

Retail Advertising 5.3 P. C. Above 1936

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Advertising Age said retail display advertising carried in newspapers in 79 cities for the year through Aug. 14 was 32,125,116 lines or 5.3 per cent, greater than the same period of 1936.

For the week ended Aug. 14 these newspapers gained 238,668 lines or 1.4 per cent over the same week in 1936.

Sept. 15 Financing May Reduce Public Debt $350,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials say the Government's third-quarter financing arrangements provide for a $350,000,000 cut Sept. 15 in the public debt, now at an all-time high of more than $37,000,000,000.

This curtailment, they said, will be effected by using third-quarter income tax receipts to retire bills issued in that amount last spring. The receipts are expected to total about $400,000,000.

The financing program, announced by Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary, embodies the exchange of an undisclosed type of federal security for $817,000,000 of notes maturing Sept. 15.

In addition, the Treasury will sell three $50,000,000 discount bill issues on successive weeks. This $150,000,000 in bills will bring to $500,000,000 the total of such obligations issued in anticipation of fourth-quarter income tax receipts, due Dec. 15.

A $50,000,000 issue in this series just sold lifted the debt above $37,000,000,000. How much the debt went over that figure will be disclosed in official reports later this week.

Because the Sept. 15 financing will be confined to refunding the maturing note issue, it will cause no increase in the public debt.

The September financing was planned by Treasury officials here after long-distance telephone conversations with Secretary Morgenthau, who is in Honolulu on a vacation.

The program represented a reversal of recent Treasury policy in borrowing from the long-term money market on quarterly financing dates to build up its working cash.

Asked why the Treasury had shifted to further bill issues rather than issuing notes or bonds, Mr. Taylor said this was deemed "desirable."

If the $150,000,000 to be raised through the bill issues is insufficient to meet Treasury needs, officials said a new series of bills could be issued in anticipation of income tax receipts next March.

Cost of Cotton Program Placed Near $150,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The ultimate cost, according to estimates, to the Federal Government of the 9-cent cotton price adjustment payment program varies according to the number of farmers expected to participate in next year's conservation program, without which they would be ineligible for the payment and according to estimated average cotton prices for the remainder of the marketing season.

Experts of the AAA, expecting that the average of prices would not go materially under 9½ cents a pound and that about 85 per cent of all cotton farmers would pledge their participation in next year's program, estimated the federal outlay as a minimum of $150,000,000. The calculation was based on a price-adjustment payment of about 2½ cents a pound, or $12 to the net bale, applied to a 15,000,000-bale cotton crop.

What the minimum cost to the Federal Government of the price-adjustment payment is likely to be can be determined in advance with reasonable certainty, but the same cannot be said of the loan program. The losses, if any, resulting from the loan plan, will depend upon its ability to liquidate in an orderly way whatever stocks are acquired in the form of security for the loans made. That ability is seen depending in turn upon the general level of cotton prices next year.

If they are under 9 cents, a heavy financial loss will be certain, just as the Government would take a loss of $53,000,000 if it tried to liquidate the 1,600,000 bales acquired under the first 12-cent loan program.

As for potential losses resulting from the current loan program, President Roosevelt recently said that a 15,000,000-bale crop this year would almost certainly add 5,000,000 bales to the Aug. 1 carry-over of 6,000,000 bales. Since then, the 1937 cotton crop has been officially forecast at 15,583,000 bales.

Even if a crop that large fails to materialise and is reduced by weather conditions to the neighborhood of 15,000,000 bales, experts fear that the Government may have considerable difficulty in marketing for several years any additional supplies acquired as a result of the present loan program.

The 9-cent loans will be made available to farmers as soon as the necessary formalities have been completed by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide the money and to arrange for underwriting loans advanced by private banks throughout the Cotton Belt. It is expected that this will be done in the next week or ten days.

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Wool—The wool scouring industry of Argentina increased its activities in 1936 compared with 1935. Twenty-three establishments registered as being in operation during the year 1936 scoured a total of about 96,717,970 pounds of greasy wool to obtain about 54,378,800 pounds of clean wool, or a yield of 52.6 per cent. Exports of scoured wool from Argentina in 1936 totaled 12,937 metric tons compared with 16,129 metric tons sold abroad in 1935.

Argentine Leather—Exports of hides and skins from Argentina to the United States totaled 21,222 metric tons in the first six months of 1937. Total Argentine exports of all classes of hides and skins amounted to 85,291 metric tons in the first six months of this year. The total exports of ox and calf hides amounted to 4,093,843 pieces against 3,993,138 pieces in the like period of 1936.

Chilean Nitrate—The Chilean nitrate industry, which prior to the world war supplied well over half the world requirements for chemical nitrogen, has met with many difficulties in recent years, chief of which has been competition from countries which are now producing nitrogen from the air. While the Chilean industry may never expect to regain its old position in world markets, it does appear to be adjusting itself to changing conditions and during the last fertilizer year was able to increase its export business approximately 12 per cent, though a part of the gain was effected through price concessions.

Peruvian Air Exposition—The Peruvian Government has just decided to use every means to foster the exposition and demonstration of modern aeronautical equipment to be held simultaneously with the Pan-American Aviation Conference in Lima Sept. 16 to 23 of this year. The Government, among other things, will exempt exhibits from the payment of consular fees and import duties and will provide ample display space without charge.

Peruvian Leather—European leather producers are now supplying more than 80 per cent of the demand for imported leather in Peru, aided by prices more favorable than those quoted by American manufacturers. While, as a rule, price is more important than quality in this market, there is in the case of finished leather the very excellent quality of German and Hungarian products to be considered. Medium grades of box calf imported from these countries, compare rather well with the same grades of American leather.

Cotton From Brazil—Exports of Paulista cotton through Santos, Brazil, during the first four monts of this year totaled 14,161 metric tons compared with 7343 metric tons in the like period of 1936. Great Britain displaced Japan as the first-ranking foreign market for Sao Paulo cotton in the first four months of the year with Italy ranking third and Germany fourth. The United States absorbed 383 metric tons of Sao Paulo cotton in the four-month period to rank eighth among foreign purchasers.

Rubber in Brazil—Extraction of rubber in Brazil is to be undertaken by a corporation now being formed and which is composed of native and German interests. It is understood that the terms of the agreement under which the rubber is to be extracted provides that Germany will receive all of the processed rubber produced for the time being in return for products of the specialized industries of that country.

Air Service for Ecuador—It is reported in Ecuador that authorization has just been granted for concluding a contract between the Government and a national company for the establishment of a domestic air service in that country. It is expected that air mail, passenger and freight service between Guayaquil and Quito will be inaugurated within six months with planes operating twice each week in both directions. Exemption from all taxes has been granted the operating company and an income tax will be paid only after the first 10 years of operation.

Colombian Trade—Imports of merchandise into Colombia from the United States during the 11 months which have elapsed since the effective date of the reciprocal trade agreement between the two countries—June, 1936 to April, 1937—were valued at about $32,246,950, an increase of 51.8 per cent compared with about $20,943,020 in trade recorded in the like preceding 11-month period. Imports into Colombia from all other world sources in the 11 months ended April, 1937, were valued at about $39,546,000 compared with about $30,071,440 for the 11 months ended April, 1936, an increase of 29.2 per cent.

Venezuela Oil Output—Production of petroleum in Venezuela in the first five months of this year totaled 10,046,295 metric tons compared with 9,563,810 metric tons in the like period of 1936. Exports of petroleum during the 5-month period of this year totaled 9,036,176 metric tons, including 6640 tons of gasoline, compared with 9,008,566 tons, of which the gasoline content is not a matter of record, in the January-May period of 1936.

Merits of SEC–Stock Exchange Trading Arguments Discussed

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If the arguments of the New York Stock Exchange on the subject of the professional trader, seem uncertain, the arguments by which the Securities and Exchange Commisson reinforces its stock market regulation program of the last year or more, may well be considered less convincing.

The commission seems to have approached the speculator with a preformed judgment to the effect that unless he can justify his business, it is per se, undesirable. Members of the commission have indicated that they would like to re-educate the American people to become a nation of investors instead of speculators. In its well-remembered "segregation report" of June, 1936, the commission lists second among the "objections to floor trading" simply that "floor trading as a whole adds speculative buying and selling to the exchange market." It is impossible to avoid the implication that the commission feels speculation to be undesirable. The commission seems to feel that in-and-out trading must justify itself in terms of something else; that proof that it does not harm the investor's interest is insufficient.

Other objections to floor-trading seem to confirm this impression. For example, the commission finds that the floor-trader enjoys special competitive advantages over all other persons. He pays no commissions; needs less capital, and can spot activity and sense the trend in any crowd on the floor quicker than outsiders. This seems like saying that a restaurant-keeper enjoys special advantages in eating in his own restaurant; it ignores the fact that the member has to buy his seat, pay his dues, and probably lose considerable in mistakes in his first weeks on the floor; also it seems somehow to conflict in meaning with Mr. Landis' advice to the public, given in a speech a year or so ago, that it pay more attention to balance sheets and less to the ticker in buying and selling. If the real tip-off on values is in balance sheets, the floor-trader works in the dark. Some can't even read balance sheets.

Moreover, the Commission directly meets the contention that floor-trading makes for a smoother or more "liquid" market by a counter-charge that seems hardly impressive. It admits the presence in the market of a group of professional dealers, if their dealings are properly restrained and distributed, has a tendency to insulate the market to some extent against price fluctuations caused by the whim of a particular individual or the necessities of another. (As Mr. Gay put it, "The short-term dealer in a market . . . outbids the indifferent buyer and undersells the reluctant seller . . . transmitting through a span of time the urgent selling of one instant to meet the eager buying of another.")

But the Commission attempts to disparage this function by pointing out that "floor trading is principally centered in active stocks; that the greater the activity in a stock, the greater the relative amount of floor trading; and that such trading constitutes a more or less constant percentage of of the total volume of trading." All of this seems the equivalent of saying, "In-and-out speculation on the floor is of slight value because it only adds considerable liquidity where there is already considerable liquidity, and it only adds a little liquidity where there is already only a little liquidity."

Where Commission Scores

But the logical tour de force of the Commission in its segregation report was the apparent discovery that floor-trading "accentuates price trends," in an undesirable manner. Apparently the Commission meant that floor-traders hasten the adjustment of prices to new levels. ". . . exchange members roam the floor in search of fruitful trading opportunities. . . . If buying orders predominate and the trend appears upward, they become purchasers, thereby increasing the demand . . . and accentuating the rise. Per contra, if the security is in supply and the trend appears to be downward, they become sellers and their sales increase the extent and velocity of the decline . . . members on the floor trade with the daily price trend more frequently than not."

The conclusions drawn from this point have probably been subject to more strenuous attack in the Street than any other single element in the Commission's report. Yet, curiously, no critic has denied the Commission's statement. The paradox lies in the almost cast iron logical necessity, arising out of the nature of successful speculation, namely, that floor-traders must give stability to stock prices at the same time that they accentuate trends.

Example in Floor Trading

To cite an imaginary example: the news about United States Steel—probable earnings, attendant business conditions, balance sheet, etc.—justify, in the consensus of financial opinion, a price of around 70 (as of last December). Along comes news, first as a rumor, then a guess, then a "hunch," then a probability, and at last a set of factual news developments, which justify a price of 125. The floor-traders sense this trend, and they buy the stock fr two months—up to, say, 120. Then, for a month, they sell. This helps the stock toward where it "belongs"—if they are right. (The Commission found that "floor trading tended to stabilize the market during about one-third of the time.") Their selling curbs an advance above 125. Then comes adverse news, and for two months more they sell, then buy for a month, around 80.

The point is that news changes (and changes in public sentiment) necessitate and justify the price move. But floor-traders (a) hasten it; and (b) limit it, namely, hold down the top by selling and hold up the bottom by buying.

The objection which was most vociferously made in the Street to the Commission's finding was that, no matter how much floor-traders move with the trend, their operations must put a curb on the price-trend on the top or bottom, or both. The reason for this is that they must inevitably live by their trading profits; they cannot make trading profits unless they sell higher than they buy; and they cannot sell higher than they buy, without curbing the swings of price.

In short, no one questioned the Commission's discovery that floor-traders trade most of the time "with" the market, nor its discovery that they accentuate price trends. But no one accepted its illogical but apparent conclusion that floor-traders exaggerate price swings. The joker seems to be in the word "accentuate." As a synonym for "hasten" it was accepted without argument; as a synonym for "exaggerate," it was rejected. The feeling here was that anybody or any group that hastened the adjustment of prices to the news, and prevented over-adjustment, was a benefactor to the investor. This was Mr. Gay's whole point last week.

When the discussion of the segregation report was at its height last summer a local financial journal undertook editorially to poke a little fun at the Commission for its apparent inability to see the fundamental difference between successful speculation, which must inevitably keep prices near to the news, and unsuccessful speculation, which must inevitably send them whirling beyond it. It posed this problem: If the astute investor, by following the news, can tell approximately what his security is worth, then any influence which drives it too high enables him to reap an additional gain by selling the over-priced security, or, conversely, by driving it too low, enables him to pick it cheap. This the unsuccessful speculator inevitably does. The successful speculator, however, by keeping prices at more appropriate levels, scoops in for himself this profit, to the detriment of the investor. Does, then, the poor speculator who causes price exaggerations, benefit the investor most, or the successful speculator who mitigates them?

Commission's Position

Sticking doggedly to its adverse opinion of professional speculators, however, the commission has gone on to a program of curbing their operations. It is remarkable that from a segregation report explicitly devoted to discovering the "feasibility and advisability of the complete segregation of dealer and broker" the only tangible recommendation was a curb on member trading. And to the specific problem of "liquidity" the commission devoted less than five pages.

These pages begin with as clear a statement of the importance of "liquidity" as anyone in Wall Street has ever given. "The economic value of an exchange," says the commission, "is popularly measured by the extent to which it possesses the quality of continuity and imparts liquidity to its securities. Respect for these attributes . . . has become generally ingrained in the consciousness of investors and lenders."

But from here the discussion takes off into the stratosphere of economic theory in the most surprising manner. It continues: "On the other hand the . . . creation of claims that demand liquidity can be carried to such lengths that the result is an unstable economy. Over-emphasis upon liquidity promotes artificiality in the economic structure."

This seems to meet the complaint—"Your proposal would damage the serviceability of the Exchange," with the answer, "But, after all, perhaps we would be better off without exchanges, or with less efficient ones." It is as though a car owner said "You'll hurt my clutch if you drive that way," and received the answer, "Well, it is a question whether automobiles are not too dangerous anyway, and we ought to travel by safer conveyance."

And so it is no wonder, probably sensing the argument which this attitude would precipitate, that the Commission concluded—". . . in the absence of compulsive demand for a comprehensive program of immediate action, the processes of trial and error seem the course of wisdom." So it seems to be handling the stock market like little sister with baby's bath; if the baby turns red, it's too hot; if it turns blue, it's too cold." Mr. Gay's baby seems to be turning a little blue.

With the segregation report last year, and further SEC plans for them this year, floor-traders feel somewhat like the oysters:

"Now if you're ready, Oysters dear,
We can begin to feed."
(the Walrus speaking)
"But not on us!" the Oysters cried,
Turning a little blue.
"After such kindness, that would be
A dismal thing to do."
"The night is fine," the Walrus said.
"Do you admire the view?"

Hecla Mining's 6 Months' Profit 71 Cents a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hecla Mining Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1937, subject to audit and year-end adjustments, shows a net profit of $187,886, after federal normal income taxes, depreciation and depletion, but before provision for undistributed profits tax, equal to 19 cents a share on 1,000,000 shares of capital stock. This compares with a net profit in the preceding quarter of $519,585, including $196,535 federal income tax refund, equal to 52 cents a share. In June quarter of previous year, company reported profit of $183,436 after charges, but before federal income taxes.

For six months ended June 30, last, indicated net profit as compiled from the company's quarterly reports, was $707,471 after charges and federal income taxes, equal to 71 cents a share. In first half of 1936, profit after charges, but before federal income taxes was $360,096. The report does not include any portion of earnings of Sullivan or Polaris Mining Companies for the second quarter.

Old Equity Corp. Listing Approved In SEC Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In an opinion just handed down the Securities and Exchange Commission has permitted effectiveness of amendments made in July by the Equity Corporation to a registration statement filed in February, 1934, under the Securities Act of 1933 by that investment trust.

While backing up allegations of its experts that deficiencies existed in the registration statement and declaring that "sufficient basis exists for the issuance of a stop order," the SEC decided to determine the hearing after finding that the amendments filed "do not appear to be inaccurate or incomplete in any material respect."

Healey's Opinion

Conimissioner Robert E. Healey in a separate paragraph added to the opinion, said:

"In concurring in this opinion I cannot resist commenting upon the bewildering mass of corporations involved in the transactions described and upon the labyrinthic course of the transactions themselves among these artificial being, these corporates slaves, called into existence by those who move them about and control them more completely than even a master ordered the lives and acts of human slaves.

"The most remarkable aspect of it all is that through our legislatures 'liberalising' of corporation laws and changing by statutes the common law rules against intercorporate holdings, it is we, ourselves, who have made it possible."

After explaining that when a registrant against whom stop order proceedings are pending "comes forward with amendments in an effort promptly to correct the cited deficiencies," it may use its discretion in determining what course to pursue, the commission in its opinion said:

"In the instant case, the record shows that the registrant has made no sales of the registered securities since the latter part of 1935, and that it, the Consolidated Funds Corporation, Distributors Group, Inc., parent of the underwriters, and the underwriters itself, have agreed that they will make no further use of the prospectus in which the deficiencies are alleged to exist. These amendments appear to set forth all the pertinent facts concerning the matters which were omitted in the original registration statement and prospectus.

May Use Discretion

"Moreover, registrant informs us that it will send copies of these amendments to all of its present stockholders so that they may be fully apprised of the facts set forth therein in the event that the commission orders them effective. Under such circumstances and particularly in view of the time which has elapsed since the registrant has offered to sell any of its securities under its registration statement, we feel that we may exercise our discretion to declare the amendments effective.

"Since we find that the amendments of July 17 and July 20, 1937, do not appear to be incomplete and inaccurate in any material respect, an order will accordingly issue pursuant to Section 8 (c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, declaring said amendments effective immediately and dismissing this proceeding."

Fertilizer Concern's Net Best in Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Report of American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Delaware) and subsidiaries for fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, certified by independent auditors shows net profit of $1,868,944 after depreciation, depletion, provision for losses on doubtful receivables, reserves for insurance and federal income taxes. This net, the largest in a decade, is equivalent to $8.86 a share on 210,932 shares of capital stock, and compares with $1,005,813, or $4.71 a share on 213,734 shares in preceding year.

Gross operating income for the year was $3,816,358, the best snce 1930 when gross was $3,858,000, due to the fact that fertilizer volume last year was also the largest in eight years.

Last season was the first time since the boom years that the fertilizer industry enjoyed the combination of large volume and a satisfactory price level. In addition, American has for some years augmented the basic division of its business with growing profits from its chemical activities, notably production of pure metallic phosphorus and its compounds by the electric furnace reduction of phosphate rock. Its products have a wide sale in the drug, pharmaceutical and food products industries, as well as in textiles and food products.

Continental Roll & Steel Reports Profits Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gross profit on sales of the Continental Roll & Steel Company for the six months ended June 30, 1937, amounted to $1,537,010 compared with $1,222,967 for the first half of 1936. Net profit for the first half of this year amounted to $560,475 after all charges and provision for normal federal and state income taxes but without provision for any tax on undistributed profits. For the corresponding period of 1936 net amounted to $383,247.

A plan to reclassify the company's stocks is being considered by the directors, J. T. Osler, president of the company, stated. Such a plan would include authorization of "a security for refunding purposes and at the same time rearrange the capitalization in anticipation of the time when dividends can be legally resumed," Mr. Osler said.

Lumber Production Shows Sharp Gain

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that lumber production for the week ended Aug. 14 was 28 per cent greater than new business booked and 15 per cent more than shipments.

The association said that 330 mills produced 276,191,000 feet, shipped 241,984,000 and booked orders of 221,807,000. Revised figures for the preceding week were: 280 mills, 221,302,000 feet production, 234,330,000 shipments and 226,845,000 orders.

Clerical Salaries In New York City Average $30.89 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A survey of nearly 300 businesses of numerous types discloses that clerical salaries paid in New York City average $30.89 a week, according to the Merchants Association.

Weekly salaries as low as $9.50 are paid by local business houses for clerical help, the survey shows. On the other hand one concern reported a weekly salary of $575 for a chief clerk.

The Merchants Association classified 297 concerns that revealed their salary figures into nine general groups, although actually types of industry and business were covered. The 297 business enterprises employ 43,592 persons.

Accountants, the survey showed, receive salaries ranging from $18.46 to $225 a week, with an average of $52.14. This was based, it was explained, on salaries paid to 1061 accountants working for 178 employers.

Auditors' salaries range from $19.80 a week to $208 with an average of $51.91; bookkeepers (machine operators) from $15 to $71.15 with an average of $36.81; non machine operating bookkeepers from $12 to $90 with an average of $31.35; male stenographers and secretaries, from $15 to $140 with an average of $35.52; female secretaries and stenographers, from $14 to $100 with an average of $31.28, and typists, from $10 to $47.30, with an average of $22.67.

This table shows salary for the nine general business classifications into which the Merchants' Association divided the 297 business enterprises:

Business Group	Low	†High	‖Aver.
Finance	$13.00	$575.00	$34.64
Insurance	12.69	144.23	28.90
Public Utilities	11.53	225.00	30.56
Trade	10.00	200.00	26.93
Hotels and Restaurants	11.00	125.00	24.39
Warehousing, etc.	12.00	77.00	34.44
Engineering and Professional	13.00	225.00	39.29
Real Estate	12.00	66.00	27.13
Manufacturing	9.50	230.77	31.40
	$9.50	$575.00	$30.89

† Weighted.
‖ Includes department heads.

Only 30 States Now Eligible For Low-Cost Housing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Only 30 states are eligible to receive loans and grants for low-cost housing under the new $526,000,000 program enacted by Congress.

Howard A. Gray, director of the Public Works Administration housing program, explains that benefits can be extended only in states which have laws authorizing the creation of municipal or other housing authorities.

The 18 states without such legislation, he said, are: Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

These states probably will not become eligible before 1939, unless they call special sessions of their legislatures to pass essential laws. The law-making bodies of most of them do not meet again in regular sessions until 1939.

The housing laws in many of the states were enacted this year, Mr. Gray said, at the suggestion of the Interior Department and in anticipation of the new program.

The director explained that the new program, which the Interior Department will supervise through a national housing authority, is a decentralized one. Housing authorities—legal entities separate from the states, counties and municipalities—will do the building with a 90 per cent federal loan and a 10 per cent local contribution. The principle function of the federal agency, Mr. Gray said, is to approve applications for loans and see that the projects are developed according to plans.

R. Hoe & Co.'s Net Profits For Year Highest Since '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Topping any year since 1929, R. Hoe & Co. for the 12 months to end Set. 30 is likely to show net profit around $450,000. Last year a profit of $88,120 was shown and for the several preceding years the company operated at a loss.

After allowing for only the regular dividends on the two preferred stock issues, the year's earnings will probably be equal to about $4 a share on the $4 cumulative Class A stock. The actual results, however, will depend upon year-end adjustments. Net for the nine months to June 30, 1937, was $350,598.

Heavy purchases of magazine presses have been the most important factor in the improved showing for Hoe.

Currently Hoe's unfiled orders, including those of the British company, amount to roughly $7,400,000, against about $4,150,000 a year ago at this time and about $5,400,000 at same time in 1929-30, considered a period of good business.

Sept. 15 Financing By U. S. Treasury To Be Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The September 15 financing program of the U. S. Treasury will be restricted to an offering of securities in exchange for $817,000,000 of 2¼ per cent Treasury notes which mature on that date, according to an announcement by the Treasury.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Wayne C. Taylor said that no securities will be offered for cash subscription at that time. He would not specify the type of security, whether bond or note, which will be used in the exchange offering.

General Fund Payment

Approximately $350,000,000 of Treasury discount notes which mature on Sept. 16, 17 and 18 will be paid off in cash out of the general fund, this being made possible by the fact that probably about $545,000,000 will be received in September as the quarterly payment of income taxes.

The Treasury plans to market weekly three more bill issues of $100,000,000 each at this time, half of the money thus received going into the general fund and half being used to meet the regular maturing bill issues in order to assure that the general fund balance will not be too sharply depleted by the above operation.

Thus, the Treasury policy will result in an accumulation of $500,000,000 of bill maturities immediately following Dec. 15 and the Treasury is hopeful that these can be met at the time without cash borrowing other than such bill issues as it may sell in the period between Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 in excess of the amount required to meet the regular weekly maturities.

The general policy of the Treasury as outlined today apparently is aimed at getting along without going into the market for any more cash on the quartely financing dates, thus restricting cash borrowing to sales of bills in excess of maturities and, as quickly as possible, even avoiding that.

What actually occurs will depend upon the success of efforts to bring about an actual balance of the budget and the extent to which gold that goes into the sterilized or inactive fund is shipped into the United States.

Type of Security

The type of security to be used as an exchange for the note maturing on Sept. 15 will be determined by the status of the money market when the details of the offering are made early next month. The Treasury, it is understood, would like to employ bonds of a relatively short term, possibly eight or 10 years.

Officials are said to be awaiting the reaction in the money market to the policy of the Federal Reserve System in dropping the discount rates at various banks in following through its easy money policy. Today it was announced that the Minneapolis bank had cut its rate from 2 to 1½ per cent following similar moves made on Friday by the Chicago and Atlanta banks.

Canada's Exports To U. S. Increase Sharply Over 1936

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's exports to the United States for the first seven months of the current fiscal year had a value of $271,124,289, or an increase of $74,770,818 over the same period of 1936, says a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Export of commodities covered by the Canada-United States trade convention totaled $147,390,262. For the corresponding period a year ago this amounted to $116,011,346.

In July Canada's U. S. exports were $40,354,377, an increase of $10,836,913 over July of last year. Export of trade convention commodities amounted to $23,147,144, compared with $17,504,178 a year ago.

Cotton Ginnings Up Sharply Over 1936

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this years growth ginned prior to August 16 totaled 514,675 running bales, counting 5094 round bales as half bales.

Ginnings to August 16 last year totaled 208,509 running bales including 487 round bales. Two years ago ginnings were 317,139 running bales, including 892 round bales.

Ginnings by states were:

Alabama, 6337, Arizona not included, Florida, 1114, Georgia, 19,947, Louisiana, 32,624, Mississippi, 6398, Texas, 447,784, and all other states, 471.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Webster Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day 864,570
1937 sal. to date 162,320,140
1936 sal. to date 110,722,711

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stock market leaders swung into a quiet forward push today and regained a portion of the territory given up in the past week or so.

At their best favored issues were up fractions to 2 or more points. Cashing in of profits near the final hour reduced top quotations in many cases.

Activity picked up a shade for a while. It dwindled toward the finish. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

Prominent share gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Inspiration Copper, National Lead, Westinghouse, General Electric, Celanese, Zenith Radio, Radio, Crown Zellerbach, National Biscuit, North American and Cutler-Hammer.

Backward were Loew's, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific, Phillips Petroleum, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works and Public Service of N. J.

Narrow, but mostly ahead, were General Motors, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Transamerica and Spiegel, Inc.

A few sugars such as South Porto Rico, Cuban-American and Fajardo attracted friends on intimations the Department of Agriculture had found the compromise sugar bill acceptable despite likelihood the President might veto the measure.

Rubber shares inclined to trail along with the rest of the list, although there was talk of a less favorable movement in tire sales. At the same time it was said heavy inventories acquired at higher prices earlier in the year have been cut substantially and there were less fears of a price cutting war in this field.

U. S. Bonds Improve

Government loans improved in a quiet bond market today.

The Treasury announcement September 15 financing would be confined to refunding, without any offering of new securities for cash sale, held the attention of bond traders as a favorable factor, as did the action of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank in lowering its discount rate to 1½ per cent, following similar action last week in the Chicago and Atlanta districts.

The stiffened opposition of the Chinese in the Far-Eastern conflict, pointing to a long and drawn-out war, in the opinion of observers, found reflection in a new decline in Japanese Government issues, which were down around more than a point.

Other foreign issues were mixed, with fluctuations narrow.

Among the domestic corporate issues, those pointing upward included American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore and Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4½s, and International Paper 5s.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Curb stocks moved upward for fractional gains on a broad front today.

Demand for utilities tilted upward Electric Bond & Share, Arkansas Natural Gas "A", and United Gas.

Higher among the oils were Sunray Oil, Humble Oil, and Cosden Petroleum.

Metals generally moved ahead. Gainers included Eagle Picher and Consolidated Coppermines. New Jersey Zinc dipped.

The industrial list followed an uneven course, but fractional gains outnumbered losses. Higher were American Cyanamid "B," United Wall Paper and Technicolor. Fisk Rubber was lower.

Canadian Copper Output Increased

OTTAWA (C. P.)—A Dominion Bureau of Statistics report says Canada's copper production in June amounted to 42,549,292 pounds, compared with 31,421,070 in the corresponding month last year. During the first half of the current year production reached 342,604,966 pounds, compared with 205,637,311 in the same period of 1936.

Nickel production totaled 20,959,736 pounds, against 14,070,491 in June, 1936. An advance of 34.6 per cent was recorded in the output during the first six months of the year in comparison with the same period of 1936, the total being 111,386,337 pounds, as compared with 82,775,159.

Anaconda Copper Reported Planning to Call Notes

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Post said Anaconda Copper Mining Co. is planning to call its $51,871,000 of 4½ per cent sinking fund debentures and refund the securities with common stock.

The debentures, due 1950, are callable to 1940 at 105. They are selling at 106½. Against a high for 1937 of 107, and a low of 104½. Anaconda has outstanding 8,674,338 shares of capital stock, $50 par, out of 12,000,000 shares authorized.

Anaconda officials could not be reached for comment.

Life Insurance Sales Off

NEW YORK (AP)—July sales of domestic life insurance declined 3 per cent from the same month last year, the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau reported. Sales for the first seven months of this year were 6 per cent ahead of those for the like period last year, the report stated.

Northern States Power

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of Northern States Power System for the week ended Aug. 21 increased 4.1 per cent to 26,060,362 kilowatt hours over the same week last year, the company announced.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48½	48⅛	48½	— ½
85	62⅝	Acme Steel (4)	1	63½	62⅝	62½	Aug23
32⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	
38⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
36	28	Addressograph (1.40)	3	33	32½	33	+ ½
6¾	2	Advance Rumely	1	3	3	3	Aug20
80½	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	25	69¾	68⅝	69½	+ ½
5½	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3½	3½	3½	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60g)	3	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
¾	⅜	Allegheny	17	⅝	⅜	⅜	
58½	32	Allen pf xw	4	33½	33½	33½	—3½
59¾	32⅛	Allied pf $30 ww	2	33¾	33⅜	33⅛	— ⅛
44	34	Allied pf $40 ww	7	36½	36	36	Aug17
82⅛	32¼	Allied pr pf	1	33¾	33½	33⅝	Aug18
43⅝	30½	Alleg Sil (1.20g)	2	35	34½	35	+ ½
27⅞	17¼	Allen Industr (1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
258½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	1	233	233	233	
17⅛	16½	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	2	33½	33¾	33⅝	
21⅞	15	Allied Stores (.50a)	26	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
88	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Aug16
63½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	43	60½	60	60	+ ⅝
39¾	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25	25	25	Aug17
8⅛	4¼	Amal Leather	3	8¼	8¼	8½	
52¼	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug23
114½	80	Amerada (3)	2	93	93	93	
101¼	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	97½	97	97½	+2½
41⅜	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	3	27	27	27	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	3	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅝
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	107¼	107	107	Aug23
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	159½	159½	159½	Aug19
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Aug23
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	79	79	79	Aug20
33½	28	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	29	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¾
148	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	145½	145½	145½	Aug20
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	111	111	111	Aug18
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Aug19
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	2	23½	23½	23½	Aug23
32⅝	25	Am Crystl Sug (2¾g)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
13½	8⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
58⅛	37	Am & For P $6 pf	5	41	40⅛	41	Aug23
68⅞	45	Am & For P $7 pf	6	49	48	48	Aug23
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¾
11¼	8⅞	Am Hide & Leather	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Aug23
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Am Ice	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅞	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
17¾	12¼	Am International	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
58⅞	37	Am Locomotive	12	47⅛	47¼	47½	+ ¼
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	—1¼
29¾	18⅝	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	4	53⅛	53	53½	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	Aug11
16½	7	Am Power & Light	24	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	60⅛	59½	59½	
72⅝	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	61½	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
29½	18⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	48	21¾	21	21⅛	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	32	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ¼
101⅝	99	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	13	99½	99¾	99½	+ ½
38	26¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	28½	27½	27½	+1½
37	23¾	Am Sm & Ref (2)	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	Aug23
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	30	92	91	91½	
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	143⅛	142¾	143¼	+ ⅝
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	56⅓	56	56	Aug18
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	14	54⅜	54	54⅜	— ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	1	16	15⅞	16	
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	Aug23
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	126	126	126	Aug23
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23½	23¼	23¼	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	169	168½	168½	
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	76¼	75¾	76¼	
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	78¾	77¼	78¾	+ ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137	137	137	— ½
20½	11⅜	Am Type Founders	7	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	51	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
107	68	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug11
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	3	67	67	67	
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	10	14½	14¼	14½	
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	62	62	62	Aug23
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	73	58⅞	56½	58½	+1⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug20
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	6	23½	23	23½	Aug20
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	25	25	Aug20
10¾	5½	A P W Paper	1	7	7	7	Aug19
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	+1⅛
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	8	108½	108⅝	108⅝	Aug21
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	*12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Aug23
126	96	Armour Il. pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug17
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	2	63	62½	63	+1⅜
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	14⅜	14	14	Aug23
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	9	9	9	
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
101	83⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	+3
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Associates Invest (3)	1	51⅛	51½	51½	Aug18
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	10	76¾	76	76¼	+ ¾
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	96½	96½	Aug18
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	4	49¾	49	49¾	— ¾
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	Aug18
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	25	24	24	Aug19
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	13	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug12
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	15½	15⅛	15½	
25⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	78	78	78	Aug23
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug19
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	5	16¼	15¾	16¼	Aug23
9½	5¾	Austin Nichols	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug23
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Baldwin Loco ct wi	19	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ⅜
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	1	93	93	93	Aug23
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug19
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	65	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
43⅜	27⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¾
32	22	Barker Bros	2	27	26½	26½	Aug19
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	9	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	2	14⅜	14½	14½	Aug23
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103½	103½	Aug
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Aug13
15⅜	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
88⅛	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Aug 4
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58	58	58	+ ⅜
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	62	98⅜	95½	97¼	+1½
20	17	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Aug23
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118½	118½	Aug20
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
38	24	Black & Decker (1a)	4	26¾	26½	26½	Aug20
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	2	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	19	33¾	33	33⅜	+ ¾
48⅜	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	46	45¾	46	+1
25	23	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	23	23	23	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	31	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ¼
49¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	9	49¾	47½	49¾	+2¼
15⅝	9¼	Boston & Maine	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
35⅜	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	8	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
23¾	15	Bridgep Brass (.40g)	8	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	12	45	45	45	+ ½
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	48	48	48	Aug20
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	— ½
8	3¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3½	3½	3½	Aug23
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	16⅛	16½	16½	+ ¼
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	15	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	68¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	59½	58¾	59½	+1¼
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Aug23
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Aug23
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	18¾	17½	17½	Aug20
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	8	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
45¼	30⅜	Bullard Co (1)	6	34½	34½	34½	
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	56⅛	55¼	56¼	+1¼
18⅜	15⅛	Burlington Mills (1)	1	16	16	16	Aug23
38⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	6	29	29	29	
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5	5	5	Aug21
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	Aug23
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	32	32	32	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	6¾	6½	6¾	
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	3	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ¾

—C—

48¼	34½	Calif Pack (1½g)	1	35½	34½	34½	
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6¼	3⅜	Calahan Z-Lid	1	3½	3½	3½	
20⅜	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	11	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	31½	31	31½	+ ½
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	17	25½	24½	24½	— ½
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Aug12
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	31	31	31	Aug19
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
191¾	138	Case (J I)	8	175	172⅛	175	+1½
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	5	97½	95½	97½	+1½
108¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (6)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Aug20
41¾	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	13	37⅞	36⅝	37¾	+1
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Aug23
48¾	38½	Celotex (.80a)	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Aug23
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	30½	30½	30½	Aug20
12⅝	6½	Cent Pdy	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	Aug18
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Aug14
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	2	71	70½	71	+ ½
23¾	11½	Certain-teed	4	13½	13	13½	— ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	54	54	54	
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	1	17½	17¼	17½	Aug20
68⅛	49¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	25	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	Aug19
90½	66¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	66¼	66¼	66½	Aug23
4⅜	2¼	Chi & E Ill	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Aug23
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
6⅜	3	Chi & N W	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
4	2	Chi Gt West	2	2	2	2	
18⅝	8¾	Chi Gt West pf	1	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	3	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅜
42½	25	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¼	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4⅛	4½	4½	Aug23
38½	41½	Chi Rk Is & P 7% pf	1	4⅛	4½	4½	Aug23
1¾	⅝	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	*3	14	13⅝	13⅝	Aug23
27½	13¾	Chick Cot Oil	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	Aug23
15⅝	9¾	Childs Co	3	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
138¾	94	Chrysler (7g)	81	113⅝	111¼	113⅛	+ ⅝
31⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
10⅝	6⅝	City Stores	1	8	8	8	
48	23¼	Clark Equip's (1.20g)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅝
62⅝	47⅞	Cleve Cliffs Iron (1g)	16	45¾	44⅞	45	
49⅝	33	Cleve Elec Illum (1½g)	36	38¾	36¼	36¼	— ½
16	9¼	Elec Boat	8	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
45½	34¾	Elec Pow & Light	50	21½	20	21	+ ¼
87	58½	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	70	70	70	Aug21
92¼	62	Elec P & L pf	5	75	72	72¾	+ ¾
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	5	5	5	5	Aug20
29	21⅝	El Paso N Gas(1.30g)	4	27	26½	26½	— ½
60	54	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	54	54	54	Aug18
17¾	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Aug19
78¼	55	Enr P S $5 pf (5k)	1	56½	56½	56½	+1
81	60	Enr P S pf xw (5½k)	1	61	61	61	Aug12
86½	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6k)	2	66	65½	66	Aug16
9¾	4⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Aug21
23¾	13½	Erie RR	5	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅜
35⅜	19½	Erie 1 pf	11	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
28¼	14¼	Erie 2 pf	3	16⅛	16¼	16¼	Aug23
14½	7¾	Eureka Vac Clean	2	8	7¾	7¾	Aug20
34¼	18	Evans Prod (1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
6¾	2¾	Exchange Buffet	5	3	2¾	2¾	Aug23

—F—

71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	2	60	59⅞	59⅞	Aug23
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
70	45½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	8	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	16¾	Fed Light & Trac	9	19	19	19	
150	66½	Fed Mining & Sm	4	140	140	140	Aug 4
129	94¼	Fed Pwr & Lt pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Aug12
11⅜	6¼	Fed Motor	2	7	6¾	6¾	
11½	5½	Fed Screw	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6	3	Fed Water Serv A	3	3½	3½	3½	Aug23
43¾	31½	Fedd D Stores (1½g)	5	32	32	32	— ¼
108⅜	92½	Fedd D Strs pf (4¼)	1	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞	Aug23
45⅝	36	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	3	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
41⅜	31	Firestn T&R (1¼g)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	
107½	101½	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	4	42	42	42	+ ½
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	5	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
58½	46	Florence Stove (1g)	2	46	46	46	Aug23
39½	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	3	31	31	31	Aug23
9⅞	4½	Follansbee	6	4½	4½	4½	Aug20
58	47½	Food Mach (1a)	3	47½	47	47	— ½
54½	37½	Foster Wheeler	13	42	40¼	42	
18⅜	7⅞	Francisco Sug	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	6	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	Aug23

—G—

7½	4½	Gabriel A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Aug18
15⅜	11⅜	Gair (Robert)	6	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	
39¼	34½	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	8	33	32	32	—2½
19½	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	2	12	12	12	Aug23
15⅜	10½	Gen Am Investors	4	14½	14	14½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	3⅜s '42-'40 June	105.18	105.16	105.18
3	3¼s '46-'44	108.3	108.1	108.3
25	3¼s '47-'45	102.13	102.13	102.13
8	4¼s '52-'47	116.3	116.3	116.3
1	2⅞s '51-'48	100.9	100.9	100.9
85	2½s '52-'49	98.5	98.3	98.4
456	2¼s '54-'51	99.20	99.17	99.20
36	2¼ '56-'53	102.23	102.10	102.20
213	2¼s '60-'55	100.14	100.8	100.12
14	2¼s '59-'56	99.12	99.10	99.10

Home Owners' Loan

49	2¼s '40-'39	100.14	100.10	100.13
10	2¼s '44-.43	100	100	100
83	2s '52-'44	102.6	102.4	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	68	68	68
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	59	59	59
1	Allegh & West 4s '98	95	95	95
17	Am & For P 5s 2030	73¼	73¼	73
4	AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113½	113¾
11	Am T & T 5½s '50	113¾	113½	113¾
5	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Am T & T 3¼s '61	100¼	100	100
3	Anaconda Cop4½s'50	106⅝	106¼	106¼
13	Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98	98
2	Arm Del 4½s '57	98¾	98¾	98⅝
4	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
8	AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	AT&SF a1 4s '55 st	104¾	104¼	104¼
6	A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	101¾	102
1	A C Line 5s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
20	B&O 1st 5s '48	106¾	106⅞	106⅝
14	B&O rfg 5s '95	78	75½	78
4	B&O 5s '96 P	75	75½	75½
9	B&O 5s 2000 D	75	74	75
29	B&O cv 4½s '60	64	63¾	64
42	B&O 4s '48	101¾	101⅝	101¾
9	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	100	99½	100
16	B&O 5s S W '50	97⅝	97½	97⅝
14	Beth Stl 5½s '60	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
9	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	97	96¾	97
3	Bost&Me 5s '67	75½	75½	75½
1	Bost&Me 4¼s JJ '61	70	69½	70
28	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	81¼	80¾	80⅝
7	Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	101½	101	101
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¼	94¼
13	Buf R&P 4½s '57	78½	77¾	78½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	117¼	117¼	117¼
3	Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	103¾	102¾	102¾
12	Can Pac 4s perp	94¾	94¼	94¾
1	Carc C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
3	Celotex 4½s '47ww	97½	97½	97½
6	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	14½	14½	14½
2	Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	104	104	104
3	Cen Pac 5s '60	93½	93	93
21	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107¼	107¼
3	C&O 4½s '92	120¼	120¼	120¼
40	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	47¾	47¾	47¾
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	111½	111	111
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111	111	111
1	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	108½	108½	108½
9	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	28½	28	28
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Chic Gt West 4s '59	37	37	37
31	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	23¾	23	23¾
19	CMSP&P 5s 2000 A	7¾	7¼	7¾
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	41¼	41¼	41¼
7	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	38	38	38
4	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	15	15	15
7	Chi & NW 3½s '87	33½	33	33
3	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10	9¾	10
21	CRI &P rfg 4½s '34	14¾	14½	14¾
2	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
8	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Childs Co 5s '43	98½	98½	98½
3	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'56	101¾	101½	101½
2	Cin Un Term 5s '57C	108	108	108
13	CCC&StL 4½s '77	93⅝	90⅜	90½
17	Clev Un Term 5s '73	108	108	107
4	Clev Un Term4½s'77C	102½	102½	102½
9	Col & So 4½s 80	65	65	65
7	Columbia G 5s '52 May	101	101	101
16	Colmbia G 5s 1961	101	101	101
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98	98	98
11	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Con Coal Del 5s '60	70	70	70
6	Con Coal 3½s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	108	107⅝	108
7	Con Oil3½s '51	103	103	103
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Container 5s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Crown Will 6s '51	116½	116½	116½
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47	47	47
36	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	104½	104⅝
4	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Del P&L 4½s '59	103	103	103
4	D & R G 4s '36	25½	25	25
5	D & R G West 5s '55	14	13½	14
2	D & R G West 5s '78	17½	17½	17½
20	Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109¼	109½
1	Det Edison 3s '51	101½	101½	101½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
11	Elect Auto Lit 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾

Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	Erie rfg 5s '67	68	67⅞	68
15	Erie rfg 5s '75	77⅝	76½	77⅜
2	Erie gen lien 4s '96	75½	75⅛	75⅝
3	Erie & Jer 6s '55	118½	118⅛	118½
1	Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103	103	103
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13½	13½	13½
8	Fla E Cst 5s '74	13½	13½	13½
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
1	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	81¾	81½	81¾
1	Goodrich 4½s '56	101	101	101
1	Goodrich 6s '65	104½	104½	104½
7	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117	117	117
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104½	104½
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	120½	120	120½
7	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93¾	93½	93½
1	Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 ct	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Gulf St Util 4s '66	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	94	94	94
2	Hous-OilTex 4½s'40	103	103	103
4	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	42	41⅝	42
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	68½	67⅝	68½
10	HudManMan inc 5s '57	30	30	30⅛
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	106	105⅞	105⅞
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	71½	71½	71½
2	Ill Cen 4s '55	74¾	74¾	74¾
2	Ill Cen 4½s '66	65½	63½	63½
3	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	97¾	97	97
1	Int T&T 5s '55	72	72	72
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	JamesFRiver4s '59	94½	94½	94½
1	Jones&LamSt 4½s '61	104	104	104
1	K C South 5s '50	84¾	83¾	83¾
2	K C South 3s '50	84	83¾	84
29	Kans O&E 4½s '80	105	105	105
1	Keith B F 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
6	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	110	110	110
1	Kings Co Elgv 4s '49	98½	98½	98½
13	Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	113	112½	112½
3	Kresge Fnd 3½s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Lac Gas 5½s '53	64¾	64¼	64¼
5	Lac Gas 5s '29	95½	95½	95½
4	Lake C&W 4½s '54 A	94	94	94
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '54	95	95	95
1	Leh Val NY 4½s '40	93	93	93
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	60	60	60
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	48¾	48¾	48¾
3	Lgen 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
5	L Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102	102	102
1	Louis & Ark 5s '69	83	82½	83
2	Lou & N 5s 2002 B	102½	102½	102½
7	Lou & N 4½s '40	106½	106⅝	106½
1	Lou & N 3¾s 2003	93	93	93
2	McCrory Strs 5s '51	108⅜	105⅝	106½
8	McKesRRob 5½s '50	104½	104	104½
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Mil El Ry&Lt 5s '71	103	103	103
11	M & St L 4s '49	4½	4½	4½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20½	20½	20½
3	Mo-Ill 5s '59	87	86½	87
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	70½	70½	70½
1	M-K-Tex 5s '67	61¼	61¼	61¼
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	62¼	62¼	62¼
17	Mo Pac 5½s '49	11¾	11½	11½
14	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	36	36	36
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
3	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15	15	15
3	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	36¼	36¼	36¼
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	36	36	36
1	Mohawk & Hud 4s '91	89	89	89
15	MonWPaPSBW4½s '60	105½	105½	106½
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95	94¾	95
2	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	82	82	82
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	77	77	77
3	Nassau Elec 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	NashChat&StL 4s '78	91¾	91¾	91¾
7	Nassau El 4s '51	39½	39	39½
1	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103½	103½	103½
10	N O Gt Nor 5s '53	88½	88½	88½
1	N O Pub Ser 5s'55B	98¾	98	98
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	48	49	49
32	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97	96¾	97
10	NYC 4½s 2013-A	88	87¾	87½
1	NYC cn 4s '98	97	96¾	96¾
2	NYC 3½s '48	103½	103¼	103¼
20	NYC 3½s '52	106½	106¼	106½
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¼	96¼	96¼
3	NYC Mil Fnd 5½s'58	89½	89½	89½
11	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	97½	97	97
5	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	84¼	84¼	84½
3	NY Ch&StL 4s '48	103¾	102½	103¼
1	NY Dock Co 6s '38	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	58¾	58¾	58¾
1	NY Lack&W4s'73A	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	37½	37½	37½
1	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '67	19	19	19
1	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	NY O W gen4s'55	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
6	NY Tel 3¼s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Niagara Sh 4½s '30	100½	100½	100½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '60C	104¾	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Ohio 5s '45 ct	73½	73½	73½
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
6	Nor Pac 3s '2047D	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	95¾	95¾	95¾

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	12⅛	Conn Ry & L pf	1	13	13	13	Aug19
87	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	50	77	76	76	Aug 2
95	83½	Cons Cigppf xw (6½)	20	84	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
94	86	Cons Cig p pf xw (6½)	20	84	83⅜	83½	+1¼
52¾	33	Consol Coal pf	80	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
77	61¾	Corn Exchange (3)	10	63⅜	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
17⅜	8¾	Cuba RR pf	50	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+2⅜
127	109⅛	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	90	117⅞	115	117⅞	+2⅜
80	67⅛	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	50	67¼	67¼	67⅜	Aug19
62	46⅝	Cushman 8 pf	40	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Aug19
109	99¾	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	Aug17
13	9¼	Detroit & Mackinac	10	16	16	16	Aug18
29	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Aug23
41½	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	2	36½	35¾	35¾	— ¾
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	116	116	116	Aug17
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	40	113½	113¼	113¼	Aug20
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	20	161	160½	160¼	— ¼
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	Jul 31
80	75⅝	Erie & Pitts (3½)	90	77	77	77	Aug16
5¾	3	Fairbanks Co	120	3½	3½	3½	
28	20¾	Fairbanks pf	170	23½	22½	22½	Aug23
103	88½	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	90½	90½	90½	Aug16
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr19
135	100	Foster Wheeler pf	10	109	109	109	Aug23
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	72	72	72	Aug20
117	105½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	10	112	112	112	Aug13
73	45	Fuller pr pf	30	45½	45½	45½	Aug14
48½	25	Fuller 2 pf	10	25½	25½	24½	— ½
33	22	Gamewell	30	24	24	24	+ ½
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	30	100½	100½	100½	Aug17
134	124	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	133	133	133	—1
183	138	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	128	128	128	Jul 26
84½	48	Gen G & El cv pf	10	50	50	50	Jul 29
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	120	120	120	Aug23
110	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	40	108¾	108¾	108¾	Aug23
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
88	48	Gen Steel Cast pf	370	58½	57	58½	—1¼
115	101	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	101	101	101	Aug20
96	81	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	Aug20
142	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	137	137	137	Aug18
64¼	50¾	Green B&W (2½g)	10	60	60	60	Jul 9
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	40	Guantanamo Sug pf	40	42¼	42¼	42¼	Aug19
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	40	32¼	33	33	Aug10
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	20	102½	105½	105½	Aug18
108	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	101	101	101	—1
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	20	130½	130	130	—1½
106½	91	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	92½	92½	92½	Aug17
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	152¼	152¼	152¼	Aug23
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	50	129½	129½	129½	— ½
130½	101½	Holland P pf (5)	80	105½	105	105	Aug23
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	111	111	111	Aug23
72	57	Illinois Cent LL (4)	50	58	58	58	Aug20
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	50	142¼	142¼	142¼	Aug11
111½	104	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	105	105	105	Aug20
10	5½	Int Ry Cent Amer	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
8¾	6	Int Ry Cent Am et	10	6½	6½	6½	Aug19
57½	43½	Int Ry Cent Am pf	50	51	49½	49½	Aug21
110	88	Int Silver pf (6)	10	99	99	99	
107½	100	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	10	100½	10[illegible]	100½	Aug16
127	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	20	127	127	127	Aug 6
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	125	124	12[illegible]	—1
136	117¼	Jones&L Stlpf(3½g)	20	122½	122½	122½	
21	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	Aug16
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3½g)	20	101	101	101	Aug 3
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	103	103	103	Aug16
71	44	Kinney (G R) pf	80	45	45	45	
35½	30	Kinney (G R) pr pf	20	30½	30½	30½	
147	105	Kresge D St pf (20k)	40	140	149	140	Aug12
27⅜	15½	Laclede Gas	10	18½	18½	18½	Aug20
41⅜	27⅛	Laclede Gas pf	40	30⅝	30½	30½	—3⅝
203	160	Lehigh P C 4½ pf (4)	10	194	194	194	Mar10
113	103	Loose-W B 5½ pf (5)	40	106½	106	106½	Aug17
147⅜	127	Lorillard pf (7)	60	139	139	139	Aug17
139½	127⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	127½	127½	127½	Aug10
30	14	Manati Sugar pf	30	17½	17½	17½	—1
21½	14	Manati Sug pf ct	30	18½	18½	18½	Aug18
39	15¼	Manhattan Ry std	30	38	37¾	38	Jul 29
3½	1⅝	Market St Ry	30	1½	1½	1½	Aug18
20	9⅝	Market St Ry pf	30	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug20
39	17	Market St Ry pr pf	30	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
6¼	3¾	Market St Ry 2 pf	60	3	3	3	Aug18
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	130	155	155	155	—8
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	40	105	105	105	Aug18
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
142½	95	McLellan Sto pf (6)	10	96½	96½	96½	Aug16
101	83¼	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	95	95	95	Aug16
4¾	3¾	Mengel 5% pf (5½)	20	38	38	38	+ ¾
41	25	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	25	25	25	Aug19
122	108	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	10	117	117	117	Aug23
106	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	100	100	100	+
134	108	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	10	117	117	117	Aug19
6¾	2¾	Minn StP&SSM LL	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug19
86½	84½	Morris & Esx (3½)	130	85½	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅜
90⅝	80	Mullins pf (7)	10	88	88	88	Aug19
108½	102	Murphy pf (5)	100	107½	107½	107½	Aug12
47½	30	Nash Chat & St L	10	33	33	33	Aug18
113½	107¾	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	Aug19
113	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	109	109	109	Aug20
136	127	Nat Lead of B (6)	10	132	132	132	
10	10	Newberry 5% pf (5)	10	105½	105½	105½	Aug23
37	17	New Orl Tr Mex	20	22½	22½	22½	Aug16
12½	6	NY Dock	140	8½	8	8	

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (i) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25⅝	12½	NY Dock pf	100	19½	19	19	
135	121	NY & Harlem (5)	10	122	122	122	Aug 5
137	125	NY & Harlem pf (5)	90	127	127	127	Jun 4
97	85	NY Lack & W (5)	10	85	85	85	Aug 6
76½	55	NY Shipbuilding pf	20	60	60	60	—1
112¾	73	NY Steam $7 pf	20	98	98	98	+ ⅝
102¾	63½	NY Steam $6 pf	20	88	88	88	
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	70	107½	107	107	— ½
105	93	Northern Central (4)	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	Aug17
53½	44	Northwest Teleg (3)	20	44	44	44	
40	28¼	Norwalk T & R pf	70	31¾	31¾	31¾	
114	95	Omnibus pf (8)	10	101½	101½	101½	Aug23
140	126	Otis Elevator pf (8)	30	127	127	127	Aug17
134	112½	Otis Steel pr pf (7)	100	134	134	134	Aug17
75	54¾	Outlet (3a)	20	55½	55	55	Aug20
115	114	Outlet of (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun10
25⅜	6¾	Pac Coast	20	8¼	8½	8½	+ ⅛
40	23½	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	26	25½	25½	
27¼	13	Pac Coast 2 pf	20	15¾	15¾	16¾	+ ⅝
152	134½	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	10	141	141	141	Aug20
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	20	139¼	139¼	1·9¼	Jul 31
121	60	Panhandle pf	160	93	93	93	—1
109⅞	99	Paraffine pf (4)	20	100	100	100	Aug13
136¾	112	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	10	113	113	113	Aug 5
7½	4¼	Phila Rapid Transit	20	4½	4½	4½	Aug13
14	7½	Phila Rap Trans pf	50	11½	11½	11½	
87¾	42	Phillips Jones pf (7)	10	72	72	72	Jul 8
74½	44	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	55	55	55	Aug20
58	40	Pirelli (1.68⅝g)	10	43	43	43	Aug18
47¼	29	Pittsburgh & W Va	10	30	30	30	Aug23
175	165	Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	*30	165	165	165	Apr12
190	174½	Pittsburgh Ft W pf 7)	*30	175¾	175¾	175¾	Apr28
122	84	Pittsburgh Steel pf	50	91	90½	90½	+ ½
28	16	Pittsburgh T Coal pf	20	18	18	18	Aug17
141	97¼	Pittsburgh United pf	10	119	119	119	
100½	96¾	Pitt Coke & Ir pf (5)	10	97	97	97	+ ¼
117	117	Pitt CC&Stl (5)	20	117	117	117	Aug10
167	16[illegible]	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb 16
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	180	118	118	118	Aug23
112¾	107½	Pure Oil pf (8)	580	112½	112⅛	112½	+ ⅜
25½	13½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	30	15½	15	15½	Aug21
83	62	Real Silk Hos pf	10	65½	65½	65½	
110	93¾	Reis & Sara (8)	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	Aug20
139	126¾	Rev Cr & B pf (7)	10	127	127	127	Aug10
95¾	80	RevC&B5½%pf(5½)	10	90	89¾	90	Aug 4
57	50½	Reynolds Tob (3)	10	61	61	61	Aug21
113	104¼	Safe St 7% pf (7)	10	108	108	108	Aug23
113	99	Safe St 6% pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Aug23
103	90	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	95½	85½	95½	Aug19
20¾	11	StL Southwestern	10	12	12	12	Aug 4
37½	20	StL Southwestn pf	50	22	20	20	Aug 4
43¾	38	Scott Paper (1.05g)	20	42	41½	42	+ ½
44	34	Sheaffer Pen (1¾g)	10	34½	34½	34½	Aug21
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Soviet 'Clean-Up' Pushed Into Ranks Of Youth Groups

MOSCOW, Aug. 23 (AP)—Soviet newspapers disclosed yesterday that the drive against "Trotzkyist wreckers," has extended into Soviet children's organizations.

Punishment already has been meted out to scores in the campaign to prevent enemies of the regime from contaminating budding Bolshevists. There was no mention of executions, but there have been many arrests.

The latest clean-up was in western Siberia, where the Young Communist League declared it had found that "Trotzkyist bandits" had gained leadership of the organization.

In the Novosibirsk and Tomsk regions punishment was meted out to two young Communist League secretaries including expulsion, disgrace and arrest. Eight lesser officials were similarly punished.

Both the Young Communist League, composed of 5,000,000 youths between 16 and 23, and the Young Pioneers, 6,000,000 strong, ranging from 10 to 16, were declared affected by activities of the Soviet unfaithful.

The league's newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, named its own former editor-in-chief, V. M. Bubekin, three former secretaries of the league's central committee, two former secretaries of the league in the Ukraine, and two deposed members of the Moscow city and regional committees as "Trotzkyists" or fascists.

Teachers Defend Union Activities

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24 (AP)—The American Federation of Teachers considered today proposals to wage an extensive fight in the courts in behalf of teachers discharged because of union activities.

The proposals were made informally to the federation's twenty-first annual convention by several of a dozen or more speakers last night who outlined cases in which they charged teachers had been discriminated against because they belonged to a union.

Enlargement of the federation's defense fund was suggested to permit thorough investigation of all such cases.

Good Neighbor League Dinner Committee Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—A committee of 500 business, professional, industrial and labor leaders, representing various political, economic and religious groups, has been organized to sponsor the Good Neighbor League dinner to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here on Dec. 17 in celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

The dinner in New York will be the chief event in a series of similar affairs on that day throughout the country under the auspices of the league, whose guests will listen to a radio address by President Roosevelt, speaking in Washington.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan is chairman of the sponsoring committee and will preside at the dinner here.

N. Y. Clerical Salaries Average $30.87 Weekly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Clerical salaries paid in New York city range from $10 to $230.77 a week, according to a report of a survey by the Merchants Association of New York, made public yesterday. The average was placed at $30.87 a week. Employees in the higher brackets are departmental heads, the report indicates.

The highest average salary paid—$34.64 a week—is in the field of finance, where the low is placed by the report at $13 and the high at $575. Public utilities, engineering and professional groups pay a high of $225 a week, while the low for public utilities was placed at $11.53, and for the engineering and professional group at $15.

Falsely Secured Rebates Result in Federal Fines

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—Seven wholesale egg merchants paid fines totaling $11,500 in Federal court Aug. 20 on charges they violated inter-state commerce regulations by obtaining railroad freight rebates through falsified data.

William Smith, assistant United States Attorney, said the violators sold eggs in New Jersey from storehouses in Jersey City, but obtained freight rebates from railroads by falsely asserting the eggs were distributed in New York and Brooklyn. Railroads, Mr. Smith said, reimburse egg dealers three cents a hundredweight on eggs trucked from Jersey City into New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write for full information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping. Etching. Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 112, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $432. Combination Offer Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pittsburg 8-36, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—take orders galore—25 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder, asst. cards, $1. Costs 50c. Complete line, 9 boxes. Engraved personal, business line. One of the finest in America. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art. Dept. CM, 184 Nassau, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profits. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.50 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD CO., 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-156, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $25 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-15, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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16-17 Forest Street 23-24 Irving Street

"Each Apartment a Home"

2 - 3 - 4 Rooms

Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for unexcelled service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. Kirkland 6800 or 3231.

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N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. 165—10 GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern, corner building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one 1½ and 3 rooms from $10.50; adjacent to all transit lines and parkways.

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FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 346 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2270.

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 8971

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Attorney for law office; state age, experience and where practiced, salary expected. GRANT & WADSWORTH and CASSIER, Chrysler Building, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—For a private school and summer camp, coach for basketball and track, who can teach mathematics. Write Box W-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Drop forge die sinker, experienced in making dies for small tools such as pliers; permanent job; give full particulars; confidential. CHAMPION DEARMENT TOOL CO., Meadville, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, cook; small rest home for Christian Scientists. FAIRVIEW, 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER for business couple with children; plain cooking; to live in; no washing or ironing. Call evenings, MYStic 5225-M, 58 Third St., Mecford.

COOK and housekeeper for family of four adults, two children and nurse; no laundry; sleep in; good home. Write 175-51 Linden Boulevard, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y., or phone Jamaica 6-6506.

N. Y. C.—Finisher, expert; dressmaking; all year, city, seashore summer; good salary right person. Write fully, experience, reference, etc. Box 28 W. Hampton Beach, Long Island, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' legal experience. Room 2906, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City

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FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laurelton 6-4061, 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Purse in vicinity of Hotel Hemenway, Boston; reward. PAULINE K. BRAUER, c/o Hotel Hemenway.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

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ADDING and calculating machines, typewriters; new card filing device. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Cortlandt 7-3579.

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry
Arthur W. Pitt 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on beach. Superior accommodations at modest rates. Inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, Long Island, N. Y.—Attractive room; elevator; private family. NEwtown 9-9135.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th St.) Apt. 6-W—Bright, quiet room, running water; $5; kitchen privilege; convenient transportation. AC. 4-2384.

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WOMAN artist wishes large, light, well-heated, unfurnished room, running water, use bath; one flight or elevator, Manhattan. Write Box K-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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REFINED, capable woman desires position as companion; good driver, congenial personality. Mrs. Alice Brooks, 498 Washington St., Dedham, Mass.

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WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

European Local Classified

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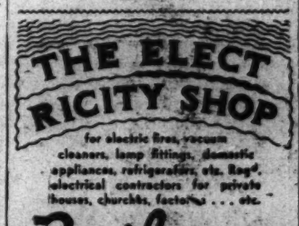

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Primroses Forget a Guest

The primroses were giving a garden party at midnight. They had invited the daisies in the meadow, the cowslips in the marsh, the columbine in the woods and the violets that grew behind the wall. Oh yes, and the wind that came from the west.

"Do you think we have forgotten anyone?" the first primrose asked.

"Forgotten anyone?" the others repeated. "Of course not. Who could it be? We didn't mean to invite the raindrops."

The night came warm and fair. It was very still in the garden for all the little birds had gone to sleep, all, that is, except the owls who had slept all day. Two of them sat on a locust tree at the edge of the woods and because they could see better in the dark than in the light, they saw the columbine start out for the party.

"Something's up," the wise old owl whispered to his mate. "Shall we follow the columbine and see what it is?"

His mate nodded and with a flutter of wings the two owls flew just above the treetops to the garden where they perched on a hickory tree. West Wind had already arrived at the garden. He was rustling the leaves of the hickory and the leaves whispered, "The party's begun! The party's begun!"

Behind the columbine came the cowslips and behind them the daisies. The violets were climbing down the wall, a little shy as usual. West Wind caught them fragrance and blew it over the garden.

"The violets are coming," the primroses whispered, for they smelt the fragrance. Actually they couldn't see the violets, actually they couldn't see a thing for the night was dark.

"Where are you, violets?" the primroses called.

"Here we are," the violets answered and bumped right into the primroses.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From Behind a Cloud Came the Moon

Up in the hickory tree the two owls watched, chuckling.

"A strange party," the wise old owl whispered to his mate. "No one can find anyone else. Look at them all bumping against each other. Now if they had owls' eyes they could see in the dark."

"Or if," began his mate, but she didn't finish, for the primroses, the violets, the daisies and the cowslips (not to say a word of West Wind) began making such a bustling and such a piping that she couldn't hear herself speak.

"What shall we do?" said the primroses. "What shall we do?"

"Do, do," cried the cowslips, "why, give up the party and we'll all go home to bed."

"To-whit, to-whoooo," screeched the wise old owl and hushed every one of them. There was a long silence and then in a wee voice a violet said, "It's the owl, the wise old owl. Let's ask him what we shall do."

The flowers agreed, knocking their pretty heads together.

"Who will ask him?" the violet said.

"We'll ask him," the primrose answered, and all together they shouted,

"Oh Mister Owl
Have we forgot
To ask someone
That we ought?"

And from the hickory the wise owl answered,

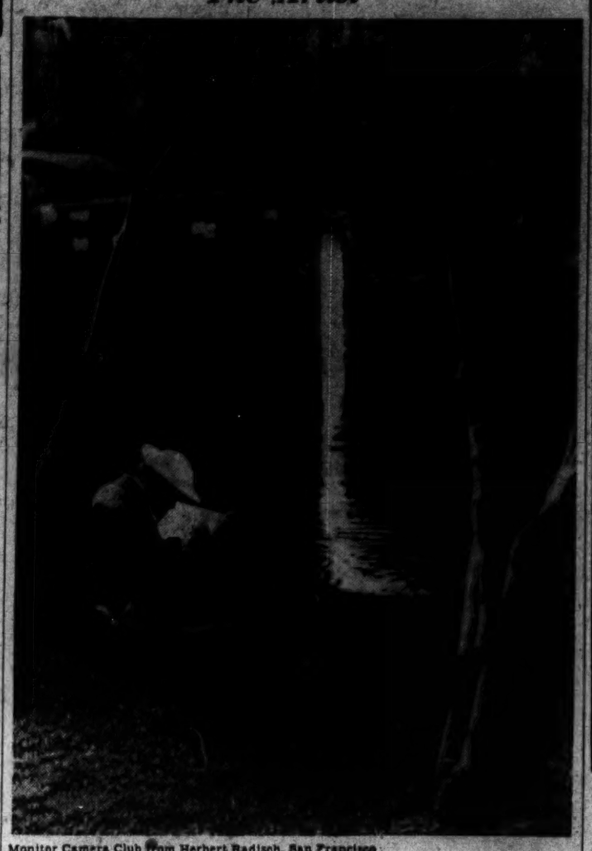
"To-whit, to-whoooo
So it seems,
Is it by chance
The bright moonbeams?"

There was a murmuring among the primroses and at last a wee voice rising to the black sky,

"Come to our party
Moonbeams bright
And send away
The black, black night,"

Then from behind a cloud the moon came laughing, and down from the sky, helter skelter, tumbled the moonbeams straight into the garden!

The Artist—



Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith.

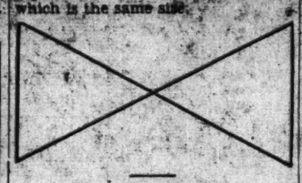
Cryptogram

Those seeking employment might take encouragement from these words by Thomas Jefferson:

"YTOTJ ETXJ SNT IXYS DE CHRVYTRR. X QXY IND LHXG-VEVTR NVQRTGE ITGG EDJ NVR PXGGVYA YTOTJ EXVGR DR TQFODKQTYS."

A Triangular Problem

Try adding 5 straight lines to the sketch below to make 8 triangles of the same size as those shown. When you have accomplished this, erase your lines, and try adding only 4 lines to make 8 triangles, each of which is the same size.



Letter Changing

A Marysville, Tenn., reader finds it easier to change FOOL to SAGE, than to change SHAME to GLORY. Six moves for the first; 11 for the second.

How Many Did He Have?

A salesman had a number of samples to distribute to a crowd of people. The people came to him in groups of 8, 9, 10, and 12. He had 6 samples left over after distributing one to each person. How many did he have at the start?

Fun With Antonyms

And now 10 words and their antonyms. The first has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others:

1	truly	behind	
2	legally	finally	
3	wholly	falsely	1
4	before	temporarily	
5	jointly	frequently	
6	primarily	honorably	
7	gladly	partially	
8	permanently	unlawfully	
9	dishonestly	separately	
10	rarely	unwillingly	

(Answers appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers are invited to share their vocations in this column. Letters should be short, typewritten if possible, and should include the writer's name and address.

Utility Cover

A useful covering is made by my mother, to prevent flies or other insects from entering pitchers of milk or basins of left-over food placed in the cooler. It is a square piece of fine net cut to the size wanted, and hemmed round the edges. At each corner is attached a large attractive bead, or a number of small beads, to form a weight.

This idea has been found very effective for saving food from insects. By selling these coverings at 10 cents each, a liberal profit can be made; and housewives profit also by saving left-over food and milk.—Hattie Y., West Vancouver, B. C.

Quotation for Today

JOYS are our wings, sorrows are our spurs.
—Anon.

Lines About Leaders—89

By a Staff Artist

Andrew Carnegie
(1835-1919)

ANDREW CARNEGIE was one of the sovereigns of industry.
Yet perhaps no man has ever had a more humble beginning.
He was born in the attic of a poor one-story house in Scotland.
His father ran a small weaving business on the ground floor.
But the introduction of steam machinery proved disastrous.
Thus it was that the little family departed for the New World.
After a journey of three months they settled in Pennsylvania.
The father entered a cotton factory; Andrew became a bobbin boy.
The lad was proud to be a breadwinner—earn $1.20 a week.
But he expected better; he looked for a change to take place.

* * *

WHEN his chief needed a clerk, Andrew accepted the post.
And this gave him opportunity of exercising alertness.
When the telegraph office needed a messenger, he took the job.
And this gave him access to a free library for employees.
When the telegraph office needed an operator, he responded.
And this secured him free tickets for the Pittsburgh Theater.
Then he came in touch with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Colonel Scott, the superintendent, chose him for his secretary.
At 18, the obscure bobbin boy had stepped into the open world.
"Have you $500 to invest?" Mr. Scott asked Andrew one day.
The following morning the youth brought in the complete sum.
A little later he found a white envelope lying upon his desk.
It contained a $10 check drawn on a large bank of New York.
It gave him the first penny revenue from capital investment.
"Eureka!" he cried, "here's the goose that lays the golden eggs!"

* * *

HE was in a train once when a man came and sat next to him.
The man produced a model of a car invented for night travel.
The importance of the invention flashed on Carnegie's thought.
He borrowed money, formed a company, bought stock in it.
At 25, his income suddenly rose to the amazing amount of $500.
After that he desired to learn more of proper conduct in public.
He devoted more time to reading; he studied impromptu speaking.
When he was equipped for advancement, the position appeared.
He became superintendent of a portion of the Pennsylvania Line.

* * *

AT about that time a wooden bridge burned on the railroad.
"Wooden bridges are gone, iron is the thing," said Carnegie.
Realizing this, he quickly borrowed funds, established a firm.
He started building iron bridges, and accumulated profits.
He bought a large farm in the oil fields, and made millions.
He began the manufacture of engines, and the business prospered.
At 30, he was leaving the service of the railway company:
He would concentrate upon the manufacture of iron and steel.
So he moved to New York and opened an office in Broad Street.

* * *

IN 1901, Andrew Carnegie ceased to struggle for more wealth.
He retired from business with a yearly income of $15,000,000.
He decided to consecrate his existence to public service.
A sum of $300,000,000 had been set aside for that purpose.
Ideas were the most valuable contribution to the world.
So Carnegie would found institutions for bringing out ideas.
And this would be his share of the dawning of better days.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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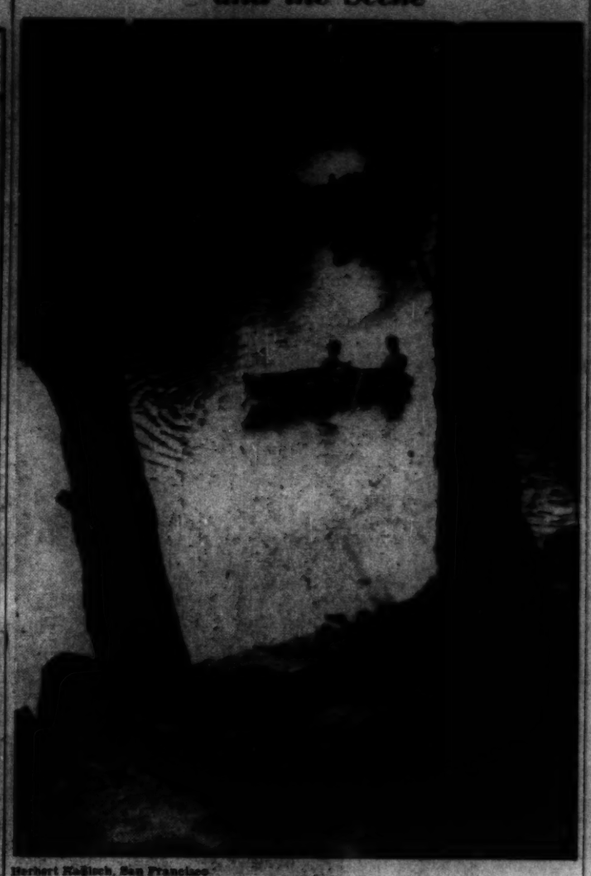
—and the Scene



Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

In Lighter Vein

Scotland Learns

An Englishwoman had gone to Scotland for the first time. On her return to London she expressed her surprise at the comparative civilization of the north.

"Our English customs are spreading rapidly," she said. "Even in a little town like St. Andrews they have a nice golf course."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—New Yorker

"It's all right, dear. It's just to tell you when the toast is done."

Daily Anecdote

"William at Washington"

Every day during his term as Governor of Ohio, William McKinley wrote a letter to his mother. Sometimes, under pressure of tremendous tasks, he would have to satisfy himself with a telegram, but this he avoided as much as possible.

Once when the troops had been called out to prevent an anticipated lynching, Governor McKinley scarcely slept for ten days. Yet, every night, the last thing before seeking his brief rest, he wrote her a little note, knowing well her great anxiety.

When Mother McKinley returned to Canton, after witnessing the inauguration of her son as President, the daily letters were resumed. Each day came the little White House envelope bearing some tender message from her "William at Washington."

Success

A Scotsman was viewing a new motorcar, but all the salesman's eloquence failed to bring him to purchasing point.

"Look here, sir," the dealer said finally, "to prove what a good car this is, I'll throw in the clutch . . ."

"I'll tak' it," said the Scot triumphantly. "I knew if I held out long enough I'd get something for nothing."—Tit-Bits.

Saving a Journey

A youth got a job with a local coalman. The first sack of coal he had to deliver was for a woman who lived up three flights of stairs.

He was absent so long that his employer went to investigate, and found him standing on the landing breaking up the coal.

"What's the idea?" asked the boss.

"Well," said the youth, "she's not in, so I'm putting it through her letter-box."—Tit-Bits.

Informal

"Bobby," called mother, "be sure to come in at four o'clock and get your bath before you go to the Jones' for supper."

"But, mother, I don't need a bath for that," protested Bobby. "They said it was going to be very informal."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another reason so many pay no attention to Opportunity knocking is that they know he is always accompanied by that hard-boiled partner of his, Work.

Montreal Herald: A big building boom is predicted by two Cornell professors. It seems they saw a fellow walking right down Main Street with a saw and hammer.

Judge: We are fast regaining our grip. One waiter reports that the other night he found $8,000,000 in computations on a tablecloth and 20 cents in cash.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Ore.

A tale to test the credulity of the naturalist, or even of the layman familiar with the habits and established reputation for timidity of the crested quail, is this one of a mother quail that made her nest and hatched her brood amid the noise and hubbub of a planing mill.

The truth of the story is attested by James H. Owen, general manager of the Medford Corporation, in whose mill the unusual incident occurred, as well as by the foreman of the planing mill, and various workers, all of whom are interested in displaying the now empty nest—empty, that is, of all save a heap of broken shell.

According to Mr. Owen, the quail built her nest of mill refuse—bits of string, splinters of wood, mill shavings, etc.—within four or five feet of a noisy molding machine and electric motor in a room with 79 workmen going about their daily tasks. So long as the men remained at work the quail paid no attention to them but sat quietly on the nest. If anyone stopped to look at her, or if visitors were brought in to look at the strange spectacle, she would scurry out almost between the feet of the workers, only to come back and resume her task upon departure of the intruders.

Eventually 16 babies emerged from their shells, and marched in single file from the planing mill in the wake of a proud and happy mother quail.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions, for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

What Is a Session?

Question: A club of which I am a member meets once a month to conduct its business. According to the Constitution and Bylaws, "no main motion can be renewed in the same session." What is meant by a "session"? Does it mean one meeting or the entire year?

Answer: In an ordinary society, such as that described above, which meets at regular intervals, adjourning at the end of each meeting, a session is one meeting. If a meeting is adjourned to another date, however, the adjourned meeting is a part of the same session. Or a club may have a session once a month, each session including a morning meeting and an afternoon meeting.

In the case of a convention which meets for several days with recesses or adjournments from day to day, the session includes the entire period until the convention adjourns "sine die." See Robert's Rules of Order, Pages 253-255, for full explanation of "session."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

What Do You Mean?

This game deals with using expressions and phrases we do not literally mean, and can keep a party busy for a long time:

Cut from magazines, pictures to illustrate familiar expressions like the following: "She took a chair" (picture of a woman carrying a chair); "She went to pieces" (picture of a woman cut in several pieces—all pasted on one sheet of paper); "She hung on his arm" (picture of a man with outstretched arm and a girl hanging onto it); "He boarded a car" (picture of a man nailing boards on a car); "He took her hand" (picture of a man with a lady's hand in his); and so on. Parts of different pictures may have to be used together to work out the idea.

There are many expressions which we use constantly which can be woven into this game.—Dorothy M., Collingwood, N. J.

Surprise

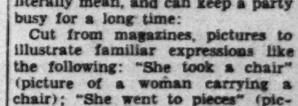
Queen Victoria was so delighted with "Alice in Wonderland" that she wrote to the author and asked him to be sure to send her the very next book he wrote.

Great was her surprise when she received a learned work on algebra.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Never fear the want of business. A man who qualifies himself well for his calling never fails of employment."

A Triangular Problem:



Letter Changing: Fool, pool, pail, pale, pale, page, sage, shame, shave, slave, slate, plate, prate, grate, grade, glade, glare, glary, glory.

How Many Did He Have?: 368 samples.

Fun With Antonyms: Truly—falsely; legally — unlawfully; wholly — partially; before—behind; jointly—separately; primarily—finally; gladly—unwillingly; permanently — temporarily; dishonestly — honorably; rarely—frequently.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Master Hartgood's Island*

By Le Pelley

SO YOU ARE JUST WORKING HERE AMONG THE ISLANDS HELPING UNFORTUNATE PEOPLE
MASTER HARTGOOD MAKES IT POSSIBLE.. I ONLY ASSIST HIM
SAY — IS IT NOT UNFORTUNATE MR. LANEY AND THE OTHERS ARE NOT EXPERIENCING THIS ADVENTURE WITH US !!!
WE'LL HAVE TO TELL THEM ALL ABOUT IT !!
SOMEBODY IS HAILING US FROM THE SHORE !!
WHO IS IT ?
IT LOOKS LIKE MR. LANEY !!
WOW! AREN'T YOU SURPRISED TUBBY !!! ?
YES — I GUESS SO — BUT SINCE WE GOT HERE IT'S THE SURPRISING THINGS THAT DON'T SURPRISE ME ANY MORE....
QUIET, TUBBY, YOU ARE GETTING A BIT THICK !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Wooga Bird Takes Off*

By The Hagers

THE WOOGA BIRD STEPPED UP. "LET'S TRY," I QUACKED, "TO HELP HIM LEARN TO FLY.
I THINK I KNOW THE VERY THING: WE'LL TIE A PALM LEAF TO EACH WING."
WITH SAILOR'S KNOTS, WE TIED THEM TAUT; IT WAS INDEED A HAPPY THOUGHT.
WE WATCHED, EACH HOPING IT WOULD DO. HE FLAPPED BOTH LEAVES AND UP HE FLEW!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1937 · *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* · PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Democratic Split

THE embittered closing of Congress with only the housing bill, the farm tenancy bill and a few other Administration measures squeezing through has reawakened guesses as to how deep the cleavages in the Democratic Party will run. The revolt of southern members who joined with Republicans to tie up the wages and hours bill in the House of Representatives adds to the impression of presidential defeat in the court battle. Republicans appear definitely encouraged by the success of their do-nothing tactics. And conservatives generally are manifestly hoping that the congressional revolt will grow into a revolution before 1940 and overthrow the Roosevelt control of the Democratic Party.

The wish may not supply the entire parentage of this thought but so far there is not a great amount of factual ancestry behind it. A conservative Southern revolt in Congress could be considered as the filing of Miss Democracy's intentions to get a divorce from the New Deal. But it can as easily be explained as relaxation from the depression emergencies together with the natural independence of Congress. And getting a final decree of divorcement would entail many further steps of separation.

There can be no question that the President affronted many Democrats with the court plan. Plainly dissension has continued on matters such as wages and hours, the anti-lynching bill, crop loans, and others. Part of the trouble here was actual difference of viewpoint and interest, part was due to bungling by the Administration in drafting legislation or handling political hot-heads. Such a thing as Senator Guffey's threat to chastise opponents of the court bill gratuitously fanned the flames.

Behind these bad manners lie real differences but President Roosevelt's usual adroitness combined with sounder preparation of social reforms for which he can claim a party mandate may paper over congressional cracks and obtain passage of much of his program.

Over-confident conservatives would be wise to realize that control of the Democratic Party in 1940 is not the same thing as a congressional revolt. In Congress the Southern conservatives by means of long tenure have an especially strong position through control of committees. But in the nation as a whole, or in the next national convention of their party they will be in a small minority. And now they will not have the aid of the two-thirds rule.

Moreover much Democratic strength lies in the northern industrial states and is more inclined to labor or radical views. Even in the Senate there are 45 Democratic votes which do not belong to the South. With any help from five border states, northern Democrats make more than a clear majority of the Senate. Such figures must be counted in any estimates of how far the Democratic split will now go before 1940. All estimates, even those which try to assess more fundamental, economic and social forces, are decidedly previous.

"More Than Protection"

AMERICAN public opinion probably will not repudiate the statement of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, that United States interests in China include more than the protection of American lives and property there. Here, then, is one of the paradoxes of the American attitude toward world affairs. An ordinarily isolationist public, frightened more by the prospect of a European conference than by the possibility of a European war ("America never lost a war, or won a conference," as Will Rogers used to say), yet is so sentimentally conditioned toward the Far East as to be willing to consider initiating a movement among world powers toward the delicate task of checking hostilities in that part of the world.

The readiness to aid peace is not of itself a fair target for criticism. It is its circumscription that is open to question. American peace is much more likely to be endangered by war in Europe than in Asia, as was recognized when the Neutrality Law to which Senator Pittman referred in his radio address last evening was framed. But only in Asiatic war does American policy show an inclination to take a positive stand for peace.

The Hull statement offers no early hope that American ships or marines will soon be recalled from the danger area. On the contrary. Only by omitting all reference to them has it answered the questions of those Americans who are asking how long it will be necessary to leave ships and men in range of gunfire, and thus in position to transfer those sparks of war emotion which fly so quickly to any country that has learned of loss of human life among its own citizens or soldiers in a war area. However, the shelling of the Augusta has brought the same encouragingly calm response among Americans as did the attack on the Kane in Spanish waters. Both events were handled by the authorities with that good sense which can fireproof even such tinders as battleships away from home may be.

American policy in the Far East continues as it began in this crisis—and indeed as it developed under Secretary Stimson when Japanese troops overran Manchuria—an invitation to other powers to co-operate to make effective an already crystallized world opinion. Meanwhile the level-headedness of the American people must be counted on to keep further possible casualties and property losses in their proper perspective, especially if ships and men are to be left in the Far East to protect American interests. If Americans wish merely to keep out of war, they know by now that their best chance of doing so is to keep out of war areas. If they insist on staying in those areas, they must decide to bear incidental costs philosophically.

J. Barleycorn Announcing!

ACTION by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation barring advertising of alcoholic liquor over all stations in the Dominion may lead thousands to wonder why this obnoxious form of commercial broadcasting is still tolerated in the United States. An opportunity appears to have arisen to open the matter to public inquiry and to strengthen the hands of officials having supervision of radiocasting activities.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reported favorably a resolution sponsored by Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Maine to investigate the whole field of radio broadcasting, including the acts and policies of the Federal Communications Commission. Inquiry has been blocked for the present but pertinent testimony may later come out as to the propriety of permitting subtle liquor propaganda to enter American homes. Youth forms a very large part of the radio audience and even users of liquor do not as a rule favor promoting the alcohol habit among young people.

The National Broadcasting Corporation and the Columbia Broadcasting System have prohibited the advertising of "hard liquor" over their networks, as have some individual stations, but still other stations permit it. Obviously, if liquor advertising on the air is an evil in one section, it is an evil in another. Radio chains in the United States still permit beer and ale advertising, but the progressive Canadian authorities, declining to split hairs, have put up the bars against all forms of beverage alcohol, including wine and beer.

Possibly, if the lawmakers at Washington will open their ears and eyes to the dangers of insidious radio liquor advertising, they will amend the law by instructing the Federal Communications Commission to keep John Barleycorn off the air.

Celebrated Centenarian

OLD BABE, grand old lady of the elephant kingdom, has ended her days in the Washington Zoo. She had lived in retirement for the last few of her ninety-nine years in the quiet and comfort of the Capital's Zoological Garden.

Perhaps it was rather unkind of a political writer in Washington to even suggest that the event was in any way linked with the contemporary fortunes of the Grand Old Party, of which her family is a symbol. An elephant always remembers and, he reasoned, what elephant would care to remember longer the results of the 1936 election?

But Babe was not a political elephant. The circus arena, not the arena of politics, was her sphere. In her younger days with the circus she is reputed to have walked down more Main Streets in circus parades than any other elephant in America. She was not only rich in years, but in good deeds. Any creature which could spend the major part of her century of life in captivity and not lose patience and poise, but plod on gladdening the hearts of millions of children and grown-ups in the circus, and in the zoo still maintain her placid and philosophical outlook on life, played well the role for which circumstances cast her without consulting her.

Did memories of a jungle youth fade with the city years? Perhaps they were more poignant in the quietude of the zoo in her declining years, than in her days as a trouper when the circus band, the Main Street crowds, the peanuts, pink lemonade, and the Big Top may have brought temporary forgetfulness of days of freedom. Alas, that so many a wild creature must be deprived of its freedom to make men a holiday!

Living From the Sea

Book News of the Day

MR. WALMSLEY has given us a good, homespun yarn of fishers and fishing ways on the Yorkshire coast. The Lunns and the Fosdycks are the only two families of fisherfolk left in the little village of Bramblewick; and, although conditions necessitate their working together to some extent, there is a strong antipathy between the two. The reason is due partly to rivalry, and partly to the fact that the Lunns came to Bramblewick only thirty years ago, from a village a few miles up the coast, and hence they are still regarded by the local inhabitants, and in particular by the Fosdycks, as "foreigners."

* * *

The treatment of this feud is an example of the extraordinarily restrained, yet completely effective, manner of the book SALLY LUNN, by Leo Walmsley (London: Collins. 7/6 net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50). For the antagonism never flares up into violence and melodrama, nor even into "words": they are all, in the full meaning of the phrase, "decent folk"; the Fosdycks save the lives of the Lunns, the Lunns are exemplary neighbors, and only in the family circle can we gauge the depth of the feeling. Yet this is felt as a tension, an irritating, compelling influence upon the lives of the Lunns that is dramatic, without being in the least abnormal.

It is, however, only one factor in the main drama, which is the long-drawn, obstinate fight of the Lunns to gain their living from the sea. Nothing else really matters in the book. We are convinced, and mildly amused, by Sally's maneuvers with young Tom Fosdyck, willing to applaud when she cuts him out from under the guns of her sister-in-law, but, once aboard the lugger, or rather the little fishing coble, with Henry Lunn, his two sons, and Tom—then Mr. Walmsley has us in the hollow of his hand. Then, quietly, without a single flourish, or an obvious effort, he puts us in peril on the sea.

* * *

No matter whether it be trawling, "lineing," a fire on board, or enabling a steamer to "kedge off" from the rocks at night, each incident has the emotional impact of an experience. The hiss and rattle of the spray, the reeling deck, the wary strategy, and the desperate exertion—the whole encounter leaps up at us from a narrative as direct as a viking saga.

Mr. Walmsley's style deserves high praise. It goes soberly, without plodding; and, when the occasion arises, it can achieve, in a plain, straightforward way, positively magical effects. The book is a fine, sincere piece of work; and there is not a dull moment between its covers.

E. F.-B.

What a Relief—For the Elephant!

Send Me a Print

"SEND me a print, old boy." George had had his photograph taken so many times that if he heard a gate click he used to smile automatically; but I promised to send him the latest just the same.

He got it about a month later. When you're very busy, you easily overlook little things like posting photographs, but George made no concession and wrote: "Thought it was never coming. Thanks. Look a bit like the cross-section of an elevator shaft, but then you never could take pictures. Cheers!"

I left George and the country, took my camera, and at length arrived in the dusty night heat close to Ramadi, desert frontier of Iraq. I had to stay on the desert side of the border, because the customs officer, home-loving and a man of early habits, had retired from duty; and, because it was my way of living, I entered a small native café, and lay down in my sleeping bag for the night.

"The customs waits," said the proprietor sententiously. I snored deeply, but the Arab is un-English in his respect for the weary, and he stirred my sleeping-bag ruthlessly. I rose resignedly, and went forth to meet Hamid.

* * *

Now the customs officer in a tiny Arab village very rarely has the distinction of being photographed. Sometimes, perhaps, an Emir or a noted Sheikh chooses to pay a ceremonious visit through the frontier and a newsman photographically observes the advance of the potentate crosses the boundary. The opportunity is not lost on the ambitious customs officer, and we find him smiling proudly from the rear rank of the reception committee. But apart from such occasions his acquaintance with the camera is infrequent.

Hamid was pleasant and helpful. He cocked his unstable Iraqi hat at a precocious angle, grinned as though I was the one person for whom his life's search had been directed, and began to interpret the elements of his country's economics, and the secrets of traveling cheaply therein.

But he had only himself to thank for the photograph, for had he not introduced me to the richly and picturesquely garbed representative of the famous Desert Patrol, my camera would never have opened to the Ramadi sun.

We all stood in the customs garden among the bees, butterflies and flowers; a unique group in a contented setting. The desert patrolman was shrouded in white, a gold dagger at his belt, a five-pointed star in silvery metal glittering from his headdress. His immobility and silence cut across Hamid's fussy geniality strangely, but with myself, so far as picturesqueness and caricature were concerned, a definite nonentity, the group seemed to balance happily, and the picture was taken.

"Will you be so kind as to send me one?" implored Hamid. I heard an echo of George's "Send me a print, old boy." And George is an Englishman; Hamid only an Arab. I promised to send him one, but when you're very busy, you easily overlook little things like posting photographs, and it was six months later that a print left England on its way to Iraq.

* * *

Hamid never mentioned my delay in his swift reply.

"After the best wishes and compliments to your good self, received your letter dated ——, with great pleasure and happiness. It is very nice and kind of, you to remember me and really I didn't forgotten you."

Inevitably I remembered George's "Thought it was never coming."

"Yes," continued Hamid, "I remember the hour we have spend together and I wish the hour would have been years. Really, it is a great pity to meet with nice and cheerful men and to leave them very soon. Many thanks for the photograph; it is very nice and well taken, and I thank you for the compliment and I appreciate it very much."

I contrasted George's "Look a bit like the cross-section of an elevator shaft, but then you never could take pictures."

"I shall be much obliged if you will send me your photograph to keep it as a good remembrance four your faithfulness. I forward herewith some photographs. I end my letter with best wishes to your cheerful soul and my best (salaams) regards. I hope to see you very near again to the land of the Kalifat Al Rashid."

"Cheers!" George had gasped, exhausted.

But George is only an Englishman; Hamid an Arab!

H. G. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Sinews of Warfare

By Frank L. Perrin

RETURNING, with augmented numbers and a replenished war chest, to the attack upon the Ford Motor Company, the United Automobile Workers of America enlist the sympathetic aid of Mr. John L. Lewis and his Committee of Industrial Organization, known as the C. I. O. The boast is made that the somewhat imposing sum of $428,800 has been accumulated and set aside to be devoted to a campaign designed to compel recognition of the workers' union and acceptance of its terms of employment by the Ford company. Behind this is a membership said to be 375,000. The result of the campaign will be watched with interest.

As the battle which has been outlined progresses it will be possible, now that it has been made apparent that undivided support is not always accorded striking employees and their allies who fail to convince the public that their grievances are reasonable, to judge the intrinsic or actual value of mere money or mere numbers, even when both of these are large, in imposing a collective demand upon an established and highly regarded industry whose reputation for fair dealing has never been impeached.

Wars, industrial, punitive and civil, so called, have been fought and won by armies of superior numbers and superior equipment. But it is not easy, as the actual results are surveyed, to discover that by or through such aggressive methods a just or permanent peace has ever been established.

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The alignment in this impending trial of strength and endurance is imposing and, it may be, somewhat alarming and disquieting. Within recent months the U. A. W. membership has been increased, according to reports, from 30,000 to its present numbers. But its war fund, when analyzed, represents per capita contributions of less than a dollar and a quarter per member. To continue the campaign for any considerable time, heavier and frequent assessments will be necessary.

So it would seem that the real strength of the union workers does not lie in their war chest. Dollar for dollar, their fund probably could be matched many times by the surplus or defense fund of the company against which their campaign is directed. With this realization the potential strength of the aggrieved workers must be reappraised. Is there behind them the moral support of unaffiliated union and non-union workers, and of the public generally? Without that sympathetic support the U. A. W., from present indications, can gain little or nothing.

There prevails, both within and outside the councils of employed labor in the United States, the conviction that employing industry, generally speaking, is sharing as liberally as conditions permit, with its employees. Re-employment in all industries is increasing, at wage scales as high as the profits of industry will allow, and with working conditions improved. It is when the public considers these things that it is slow in sympathizing with or consciously abetting any strike inspired mainly by the desire or determination of class leaders to impose their will upon a major industry.

* * *

Behind the United Automobile Workers there is seen, of course, the aggressive and ambitious generalship of Mr. Lewis and his C. I. O. affiliates. But the impression persists that Mr. Lewis is not invincible. Even among those who acclaimed him as the emerging champion of all oppressed peoples there has arisen a doubt as to his infallibility. Leadership such as that demanded even by the humble and oppressed must be above the suspicion that it is selfishly ambitious or that it seeks power simply that it, in turn, may oppress its victims.

During the present week the convention of the U. A. W. is being held in Milwaukee. Already the troublesome question of finances is being discussed. Members are inquiring where the money contributed to the war chest has been spent and by whom. As in other union labor organizations, this question remains unanswered or is answered more or less evasively and unsatisfactorily. Accrued benefits to contributing members seem seldom to meet the specifications contained in promotional literature.

It is reasonable to conclude that the strength of those threatening this proposed strike is not in its cash balance in the bank or in government bonds. If this balance were many times as great as it is, it would not win a strike. The actual appraisal to be made, if the threat is serious, is of informed public sentiment.

The Wide Horizon

Diplomacy Fires a Dud

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

RIO DE JANEIRO

MANY Latin-American newspapers are asking pertinent and embarrassing questions as a result of the recent destroyer-leasing negotiations between Brazil and the United States. Has the Good Neighbor Policy gone haywire? Is Washington egging Latin America into an armament race when just last December peace and disarmament were the orders of the day? Why all this shower of gifts on Brazil, a nation traditionally friendly to the United States? Does Washington have secret information about plans to attack Brazilian territory? This last question is persistently asked by Brazilian editorialists and commentators who state that they wish their Government had advised Brazil on these dangers and then let the world into the secret.

If Argentina was upset by the whole business so were many serious elements in Brazil who cannot understand the reason for, the nature or consequences of the trip to Washington of the Brazilian Minister of Finance, Souza Costa. One version of the loan of sixty million dollars gold comes from the publisher of one of Brazil's outstanding newspapers. He says that the Brazilian mission to the United States was taken into the vaults where the United States keeps its gold. The doors were opened and someone said "Gentlemen, see how much gold we have!" The doors were again quickly closed, and the American said "Now you must begin paying interest on this because it isn't bringing us a cent." And the Brazilians assented! "Just like us!" said the Brazilian journalist.

* * *

Belmonte, the cartoonist, pictured one reaction to the loan of six decrepit destroyers in the following way. It looked like rain. The bald-headed gentleman had no umbrella and thought how nice it would be to borrow or rent one when his eye accidentally fell on the sign of a store where they did rent umbrellas. "Splendid," said he, and picked out a nice one. "There is only one condition," said the shopkeeper, "if it begins to rain you must return it." Just like renting an American destroyer, said Belmonte.

The Brazilians complain rather caustically that none of the reasons given for all these moves have been satisfactory either from their own government, or from the officials of the State Department. How much interest is to be paid on the gold? Where is it to be kept? Whose idea was it to make the loan? Is it a loan, a purchase, or what is it? The recent press release of the Minister of Finance did not satisfy the objective commentators who frankly declare their disappointment. There is much division of opinion on the need for or desirability of such a loan, though many analysts are awaiting fuller explanations before commenting.

One columnist wondered how it was that a government which has been most friendly to the Fascist nations by permitting their propaganda, by bartering with the one and selling for compensated marks to the other, and which has granted large concessions to Japan, should all of a sudden discover in one of them a potential enemy when nothing has been said or done at home to indicate that such a danger existed.

The owner of a chain of Brazilian newspapers who writes a daily article in his papers was impelled to shout of the "shame, humiliation and disgrace which the renting of naval vessels brings to his country." The owner of another well-known newspaper, however, saw no reason for all the fuss and did not think that the matter was anything but a more or less routine matter.

* * *

Another comment is that these negotiations have played into the hands of the extremists of Right and Left, who now can crow more loudly than ever about Brazil's being a pawn of the United States and its capitalist (or foreign) bankers. Though the backbone of the "Communist" movement has been greatly weakened, such as there is will gain new arguments and the Integralista Party with its anti-foreignism will continue to grow by playing on the key of foreign influences in Brazilian life.

Argentina's reaction is explained in various ways. One is that that nation is more miffed than ever with the United States because the Hull-Espil meat convention of May 24 failed to pass the Senate Committee. Another is that Argentina does not like the isolation in which she finds herself as a result of the role she played in the Peace Conference. Even Chile and Uruguay have not stood with her in recent days. Her talk about naval equilibrium and disturbances to American peace have been laughed at though her comments on armament races have been taken seriously.

To sum up, it seems that most Brazilians favor closer relationship with the United States, but they would like to be informed of the whys of the negotiations to bring it about. Some are perturbed by a possible shift in the Good Neighbor policy which, though favoring Brazil, might not be acceptable elsewhere and might harm continental cordiality. No Brazilian would welcome that.